

Gorbachov in TV appeal for calm

Summit goes ahead despite Soviet chaos

From Richard Owen in Moscow

SOVIET officials insisted yesterday that President Gorbachov would go to the United States for his summit with President Bush despite growing chaos in Moscow and an upsurge of ethnic violence in Armenia, where troops shot dead six Armenian militants.

Last night, in a rare live television appearance lasting 50 minutes which replaced the evening news, Mr Gorbachov appealed to the Soviet people "not to panic". He said the transition to a market economy, which had caused alarm and disquiet, would be fully debated nationally. The price of bread, however, did not reflect the real cost of making it, and Soviet children used loaves as footballs and farmers fed them to cattle.

"There is no time to lose," Mr Gorbachov said. "If we do not act now but in a year's time, or even in a few months' time, things will become even more tense, and I would say dangerous." Price rises, he said, were only part of a complex radical reform which involved a normal banking system and the break-up of state monopolies in an attempt to release untapped talent and enterprise.

Panic buying spread in Moscow at the weekend, provoked by the announcement last week of price rises and the introduction of a market economy to which Mr Gorbachov referred. Senior Moscow city

officials warned of food riots and "social turmoil", and more police were drafted in to keep order.

The general mood of disturbance was reinforced yesterday by the resurgence of violent unrest in Armenia, where Interior Ministry troops shot dead six Armenian militants who had allegedly ambushed them at the railway station in Yerevan.

General Yuri Shatalin, commander of internal forces, promised to crush and disband the armed groups of Armenian nationalists who, he said, had accumulated a vast arsenal of weapons and had taken over key buildings.

Tass said the six deaths came when troops who had escorted a passenger train through the Azerbaijani enclave of Nakhichevan were fired on by a band of 15 Armenian rebels as the train arrived. The troops had used their "right to repel attack", Tass said. Ten soldiers were wounded, three critically.

A new political party, the Democratic Party of Russia, led by former Communists, held its founding congress in Moscow at the weekend with a platform of private enterprise and political pluralism. It claimed to prepare the transition from communism to democracy.

In Kiev, thousands of demonstrators took to the streets with the flag of "independent Ukraine". Ukrainian miners said they intended to strike over price rises on June 1.

Dr Yuri Oshkin, a member of Mr Gorbachov's Presidential Council, said that after five years in power Mr Gorbachov had been forced to make such radical changes to avoid collapse that Soviet society might not be able to withstand the pressure. "The wave we have caused could end by sweeping us away," he warned.

Komsomolskaya Pravda yesterday said the position was deteriorating to the extent where the only solution was a coalition government. More succinctly, a Western diplomat said: "The wheels are coming off."

Mr Boris Yeltsin, the popular reformist leader, who today makes another bid for leadership of the Russian Federation, launched a blistering attack on President Gorbachov, saying that he had "lost face in the eyes of the country and the world".

Hundreds of thousands of people poured into Moscow's state-run shops at the weekend

to strip them of basic foods as fast as shelves could be loaded. Even eggs and salt disappeared, as did flour, rice and pasta. Many shoppers came from outside Moscow to beat emergency restrictions, taking force today, obliging shops to sell only to those whose passports register them as Muscovites.

There were angry confrontations yesterday between large crowds of panicky shoppers and besieged shop assistants. Russians directed some of their anger at the thousands of refugees who have poured in from Armenia and Azerbaijan.

Mr Gavril Popov, the Mayor of Moscow, condemned the central Government for announcing the planned price rises "precipitously" without foreseeing the consequences. "There is a danger things will get out of control," he said. The city council had taken crisis measures, Mr Popov said, because Moscow had food stocks to last only two months, and shoppers had bought up one month's supply in a day.

Mr Sergei Stankevich, his deputy, dramatically interrupted the debate at the Russian Federation Congress in the Kremlin to warn of "conflicts in the streets". Most food-price rises will not take effect until next year, but bread, artificially subsidized for decades, is to triple in price on July 1. Mr Stankevich said shoppers had bought 18 times the usual daily amount of flour and 11 times the normal amount of oil. Food supplies for schools and hospitals could not be guaranteed, he said, adding that there had been "unpleasant incidents".

For many Muscovites the focus of hope is Mr Yeltsin, but he failed by 34 votes on Friday to defeat Mr Ivan Fyodorov, a hardline Communist from Krasnodar on the Black Sea, in the race for the Russian Federation presidency. Mr Yeltsin has considerable support for his plan to make Russia "sovereign" within the Soviet Union.

On Saturday, when a third candidate dropped out, Mr Yeltsin again failed to achieve election, but this time by only 28 votes. Candidates are to be nominated today for a third round. Although Mr Yeltsin should by custom stand down, his supporters have vowed he will stay in the fight.

Warning on Nats, page 8
Leading article, page 11

Channel winds delay Maiden's homecoming

By Geoff King

THE all-women crew of the yacht Maiden spent a frustrating day inching up the English Channel yesterday against head winds created by the high pressure system responsible for the fine Bank holiday weekend weather.

The final leg of the yacht's 33,000-mile nine-month voyage in the Whitbread round-the-world race proved tough going for Tracy Edwards, the skipper, and her crew of 12. Thousands of well-wishers expecting to welcome them across the finishing line at Southampton were disappointed. In a radio message to

shore, Miss Edwards said: "The wind just won't let us come home. We are really looking forward to getting home."

Maiden's shore crew estimated last night that she would not reach the finish before 4am today, although the wind had eased. However, Maiden has overtaken the Belgian yacht Rucanor, gaining third place in the final leg of the race. If she can hold her position, she will finish in second place overall in her class of five yachts.

Race report, page 23



Waiting for England: A police dog at a Cagliari football match yesterday which was used as a security rehearsal for England's visit. World Cup preparations, page 25

Tears as Dunkirk is revisited

From John Young in Dunkirk

ON A WAVE of emotion, the old men of Dunkirk, who were evacuated from the beach last night, yesterday returned and paid tribute to long-fallen comrades and gave thanks for the evacuation that saved a nation and allowed the survivors to fight to eventual victory.

Fifty years on, the sun shone upon the famous Dunkirk beaches while the band of the Royal Green Jackets played the solemn and sweeping melody of Elgar's "Nimrod" and the veterans raised aloft the standards of the Royal British Legion.

Offshore, the "little ships" that took part in the evacuation formed a circle, in the middle of which an RAF helicopter gently laid a wreath. Introducing the service, the Rev Leslie Aitken, chaplain to the Dunkirk Veterans Association, said: "Our deliverance in the spring of 1940 has been regarded as a miracle, and most certainly God was on our side during those dark days." Many of those assembled did not hide their tears as they sang "Abide With Me".

A Spitfire, a Hurricane and a Lancaster flew above the boats, and the RAF Red Arrows joined the tribute.

Television review, page 17
Veterans reunite, page 20
Leading article, page 11

Burma opposition claims poll win

By Andrew McEwen, Diplomatic Editor

THE main Burmese opposition party last night claimed it was heading for victory in the first multi-party elections for 30 years. The National League for Democracy won two constituencies in Rangoon with three-quarters of the vote, despite the fact that its leader, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, is under house arrest.

Mr Julian Hartland-Swann, the British Ambassador, said the opposition had done extraordinarily well in difficult circumstances. "Only a couple of results have been announced so far, both in Rangoon constituencies, so obviously it is deeply premature to start saying there has been a landslide victory."

It is likely Britain would welcome a League victory as a

step towards the restoration of real democracy. British diplomats last night joined a celebration party at the opposition headquarters while thousands of supporters danced and sang outside. Mr Hartland-Swann said there was "a great deal of jubilation".

The key question was whether the military Government led by General Saw Maung would accept an opposition victory after making strenuous efforts to put its candidates at a disadvantage. Military leaders said during the campaign that a new constitution would have to be passed and a stable government formed before it would give up power.

Mr Hartland-Swann said General Saw Maung's latest pronouncements suggested a shift towards a swifter transfer. After casting his vote General Saw Maung said: "I will transfer power according to the law... I have already abided by my promises."

Mr Hartland-Swann said that the poll appeared to be reasonably well conducted, but the election process as a whole was far from democratic. Many senior politicians were in jail, or under house arrest, and candidates had been subjected to severe restrictions.

Early predictions, page 7

Patten promises to fight EC prosecution on dirty beaches

By Nicholas Wood and Michael Binyon

BRITAIN is doing all it can to clean up bathing beaches, Mr Chris Patten, Secretary of State for the Environment, said last night after it was disclosed that the European Commission is to prosecute the Government over sewage levels at three beaches: at Blackpool, Lancashire, and at Southport and Formby, Merseyside.

Mr Patten said that the Government had committed £2.9 billion to bring bathing beaches up to commission standards and to ensure that untreated sewage was not discharged into the sea. "I believe we will be able to demonstrate we are doing everything we should to meet the standards people in this country quite properly want. I don't think we can go any faster."

The Department of the Environment said: "The Government's position will be that we should expect to mount a vigorous defence."

Mr Patten said he had not ruled out hopes of persuading the commission to drop the case. He said that in the last two years the proportion of bathing beaches in the United Kingdom meeting commission standards had risen from 51 per cent to 76 per cent.

He also pointed out that a solution to the problem was inevitably being delayed by the planning process. In the north-west, the water authority had been forced to go back to the drawing board because the discharge of raw sewage through long-sea outfalls had recently been banned by the Government.

However, Lord Clinton Davis, a Labour peer and a former environment commissioner in Brussels, accused the

Government of years of "delay and obstruction" in seeking to avoid legislation to clean up bathing beaches.

He said: "The Government has sought to play off the public's entitlement to clean beaches and bathing waters against the shareholders' prospects in the newly-privatized water industries. Many of the dirtiest in Europe and still raw sewage is being pumped into our seas."

The prosecution has been brought over the United Kingdom's alleged failure to meet the 1985 deadline for reaching minimum quality standards under the European Community's 1975 bathing water directive. If Britain is found not to be in compliance with EC minimum standards, the European Court of Justice will issue a ruling ordering Britain to take urgent measures to clean up its beaches. However, as with the prosecutions over drinking water quality, the court has no power to impose any fine or other penalty.

Britain is not alone in facing prosecution. The commission said yesterday that as long ago as December 1988 Brussels decided to open cases against all member states except Portugal. The Portuguese, one of the two newest EC members, were spared because on accession they were given a transition period until 1993 in which to comply with clean water regulations.

The original directive was passed in December 1975, and member states were given 10

Continued on page 20, col 6
Health risks, page 2
Leading article, page 11

Fire and water threat as Britain dries up

By Jenny Knight

INLAND Britain basked in glorious sunshine yesterday as fire brigades dealt with a spate of grass and forest fires and water authorities issued warnings of hosepipe bans.

In parts of the country records for the driest spring weather are expected to be broken but the London Weather Centre reported that in south-east England rainfall has been 19 per cent higher than average for the first half of the year. But much of that rain fell in January and February and drought is threatening potatoes and cereals.

Firemen in Hampshire, Berkshire and Wiltshire and Avon tackled fires on grassland and heaths. The Bank holiday sunshine brought Bournemouth to a standstill.

Motorists have been warned by the RAC to avoid blackspots today. Problems are also expected for air travellers as French air traffic controllers are to walk out.

Forecast, page 20

EXHIBITION

The Art of the Master Watchmakers

TUESDAY 29TH MAY - SATURDAY 16TH JUNE 1990

A unique Exhibition of the World's most important and historic Mechanical Timepieces from the museums of Switzerland is on show for the first time in this country.

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Britons cashing in on drug barons' proceeds

From Philip Robinson in Los Angeles

MORE than 2,000 Britons are bargain hunting among the cars, yachts, planes and houses confiscated and then auctioned off by various American authorities from drug dealers, tax dodgers and smugglers.

They are part of a growing 500,000 world-wide army scanning the catalogues of 30 US government departments for cheap deals on anything from farm land to evening dresses.

Sometimes the bargains have drawbacks. Mr William Ruzzamenti, spokesman for the US Drug Enforcement Administration in Washington, said a BMW that went for £1,500 (£687) needed a new engine because the cylinder heads had been taken out to make room for drugs; false hulls had been constructed in boats; and the

\$250,000 private plane sold for \$50,000 (£29,600) would never get a US aviation licence as it was reshaped for drug smuggling.

Key to the search for bargains is a directory launched a year ago by Mr George Chelekis, a former fashion and food journalist, called *The Action Guide to Government Auctions and Real Estate* which sells for \$47,000 (£27,800).

The British have been lured by the often quoted examples of what appear unparalleled buys: a \$150,000 house for \$15 (£8,90), a \$50,000 boat for \$10 (£5,90), a \$279,000 Upper East Side New York apartment for \$47,000 (£27,800).

Administration expects to seize \$1 billion worth of assets from dealers, who often turn up at the auctions to try to buy back confiscated goods.

Mr Ruzzamenti said: "There are bargains, but you must remember all property sold by us is on an 'as is' basis - you get what you see. Which means you may have to spend money on restoration to make it worthwhile."

Mr Chelekis claims the directory's 524 pages contain the important names and telephone numbers of the government departments which organize 8,000 auctions of impounded goods each year in the US. Some auctions, he says are now being held in Europe and the Far East.

The directory which has a heavy bias to American sales provides the first step. Hunters need to then ring

the various government agencies to be put on a regular mailing list. The directory also contains a list of auctioneers, some tips in bidding etiquette, a glossary of American terms and some warnings on pitfalls.

Mr Ron Jackson, senior salesman for the Florida-based guide, said calls from Britain were running at 125 a week. "We've had a tremendous response from Britain - much better than we had hoped. The only country beating Britain is Mexico."

New legislation allowing for the confiscation of assets has been in place for several years in Britain but has yet to yield the sort of assets the Americans have seized. Most have been in the form of cash or property. The sale can be made after a trial by commercial auction with the money going to the Government.

| INDEX | |
|------------------|--------|
| Arts | 17 |
| Business | 31, 32 |
| Court & Social | 12 |
| Crosswords | 18, 20 |
| Education | 14, 15 |
| Law | 30 |
| Leading articles | 11 |
| Letters | 11 |
| Obituary | 12 |
| Sport | 21-29 |
| TV & Radio | 19 |
| Weather | 20 |

Scientists urge study into health risks for swimmers

By MARK SOUSTER

SCIENTISTS and environmental pressure groups have called on the Government to undertake wide-ranging epidemiological research to study the health risks from swimming in sewage-contaminated sea water. Although the Department of the Environment began a pilot study last summer in Wales, the results of which are imminent, critics say it is inadequate.

Dr Paul Johnston, a lecturer at Queen Mary and Westfield College London, the Marine Conservation Society and Friends of the Earth, says insufficient research has been carried out to establish the true extent of pollution which is widely held to be responsible for a catalogue of illnesses and disease.

Dr Johnston, whose chair is funded by Greenpeace, dismissed the DoE study at Langlands Bay, Swansea, involving 400 volunteers — mainly students and members of the forces — as risible, because it largely discounted small children and the elderly, the groups most likely to be at risk.

"Although there have been no tests to effectively resolve the questions, the risks to the public are definitely there. It is possible to contract viral and bacteriological diseases from exposure to sewage contaminated water," he said.

Scientists are convinced that the presence of bacteria and viruses in polluted sea water is responsible for illnesses ranging from upset stomachs and sore throats, to polio

and hepatitis. Evidence from the United States, the Mediterranean and a small study by the University of Surrey in Britain suggests there is a definite increase in the reporting of symptoms such as vomiting and upset stomachs associated with bathing in polluted waters. Each summer doctors brace themselves for a new bout of "seawater sickness".

Of 440 designated bathing beaches, 97 or 24% failed to meet EC standards in 1989; they had traces of coliform bacteria which is present in faeces.

To get the gastro-enteric upset contaminated water has to be swallowed. If the head is submerged the risks are increased as germs can enter through the ear

and nose. Small children often run extra risks if they are playing in warm, shallow water because viruses and bacteria tend to attach themselves to particles which then sink to the sand at the bottom where they are stirred up.

What can be caught depends on the incidence of disease in the population. Although meningitis, cholera, typhoid, hepatitis and polio can be passed on this way, they are rare in this country and pose little risk to bathers. The likelihood of contracting the HIV virus, as claimed by some environmentalists recently, is very remote, according to experts.

The Commons Select Committee on the Environment is soon to publish the results of its nine-

month investigation into sewage discharge into coastal waters. The inquiry was prompted by concerns that long sea outfalls held the answer to Britain's problems and that primary and secondary treatment of sewage before discharge was not necessary.

The report is expected to criticize the Government's £600 million building programme of long sea outfalls to discharge the 350 million gallons of sewage that are pumped into our inshore waters every day, much of it raw and untreated.

It will advocate a combination of land treatment works and long sea outfalls. The committee has been somewhat pre-empted by Mr Chris

Paton, the Secretary of State for the Environment, who, to stave off international criticism, announced a £3 billion investment programme to modernize sewage treatment and disposal in March. It will include the construction of a number of land-based works to treat sewage before it is discharged.

The Government has traditionally only considered bacteriological standards of water cleanliness and not viral standards as laid down in the 1975 EC Bathing Water Directive. That has meant that beaches which pass bacteria standards do not have to be tested for a potentially more dangerous viruses which are far more prevalent and live longer in sea water than was once believed.

Families flock to 'filthy' seaside

By RONALD FAUX

THE thousands of Bank holiday-makers crowding the sands at Blackpool yesterday did not appear concerned that Britain is to be prosecuted by the European Commission for its filthy beaches or that they were sunning themselves on a particularly polluted example.

Some 300,000 visitors arrived in the town which claims to be Britain's biggest holiday resort. Many were prepared to defend its allegedly less than golden sands when they were told about the impending prosecution. "I hope the EC is to prosecute those responsible for the filthy beaches in Spain and Italy. Why pick on Britain?" Mr Francis Garry from Glasgow demanded.

Mrs Jean Gledhill, a mother of two from Salford, Greater Manchester, said: "You would have to be blind not to realize that there is room for improvement but beaches are not alone. What about the filthy state of our parks? I don't know where you can let children play in safety."

The problem has nagged Blackpool for years, growing more acute as the number of visitors has grown — 17 million last year — and the public has become more anxious about environmental issues. Council leaders realize that such remedial measures as disguising the ventilation shaft of a sewage holding tank as a lighthouse are no longer enough.

Mr Barry Morris, director of tourism for Blackpool, said that the commission decision had not come as a complete shock. Blackpool, he said, had been warned before. "We have had our problems in the past and got over them."

"The sand and the sea are just part of the entertainment package that we offer and the council and private enterprise are investing £45 million in the future of Blackpool."

The North West Water Authority has estimated that to build an inland alternative to the outfall pipes which carry Lancashire sewage to the sea would cost £100 million.

Last week Mr Chris Patten, the Secretary of State for the Environment, ordered that plans for a new £50 million sewage pipeline which would have discharged untreated sewage into the Lune Deeps off Fleetwood should be scrapped after pressure from environmentalists.

Mr Henry Mitchell, chairman of the Blackpool Council environment department said: "Although the focus of attention is turned upon us, we have no responsibility for dealing with the sewage the town produces. But what we do want is action fast because the discredit of Blackpool costs this country dearly."

Local authorities are to meet this week with the water authority to discuss what action to take.

Drug hope for kidney patients

A drug which will spare thousands of kidney patients the misery of anaemia will be licensed in two weeks.

The hormone drug erythropoietin (EPO) mirrors the natural chemical that produces the red blood cells lacking in anaemia, a condition which is common to kidney sufferers.

It can also help children with the disease to become healthy enough to receive organ transplants.

Attacks by dogs

Mark Purdy, aged two, underwent plastic surgery yesterday after he was bitten by a bull terrier in Plymouth, Devon, on Saturday. Mrs Susan Hall, aged 21, and her son Paul Hatton, aged three, were also attacked on Saturday by an Alsatian and a terrier in Bridlington, Humberside.

Wildfowl centre

A £6 million visitor centre in two new lakes is being planned by the Wildfowl and Wetland Trust at its Slimbridge headquarters in Gloucestershire. The trust has applied to Stroud District Council for planning permission for the project, which includes a 60 ft observation tower.

CORRECTION

Contributions to the Romanian Orphanage Trust can be sent to any branch of the Royal Bank of Scotland, not the Bank of Scotland as stated in Medical Briefing on May 24.

Buying The Times overseas
Australia: £1.50; Belgium: £1.50; Canada: £1.50; Denmark: £1.50; France: £1.50; Germany: £1.50; Greece: £1.50; Hong Kong: £1.50; India: £1.50; Italy: £1.50; Japan: £1.50; Korea: £1.50; Malaysia: £1.50; Mexico: £1.50; New Zealand: £1.50; Norway: £1.50; Singapore: £1.50; South Africa: £1.50; Spain: £1.50; Sweden: £1.50; Switzerland: £1.50; Taiwan: £1.50; Thailand: £1.50; USA: £1.50; West Germany: £1.50.

Howe heads spending talks by Star Chamber

By NICHOLAS WOOD, POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

SIR Geoffrey Howe will again chair the Star Chamber of senior Cabinet ministers that will adjudicate in the autumn on unresolved disputes between spending departments and the Treasury.

News that the Deputy Prime Minister and Leader of the Commons will continue to exercise a powerful influence over economic policy came as he strongly denied a report that he is "miffed" by the appointment of Mr John Wakeham, the Secretary of State for Energy, to the key post of co-ordinator of government information.

Sir Geoffrey took the unusual step of having a statement issued on his behalf saying that such allegations were "ludicrous and contrived" and rejecting claims that relations between him and the Prime Minister were strained.

The question of Sir Geoffrey's future has been a source of speculation at Westminster since Mrs Margaret Thatcher removed him from his job as Foreign Secretary in her Cabinet reshuffle last summer. The fact that he will keep his job as chairman of the Star Chamber indicates that he remains an influential figure in the upper echelons of the Cabinet.

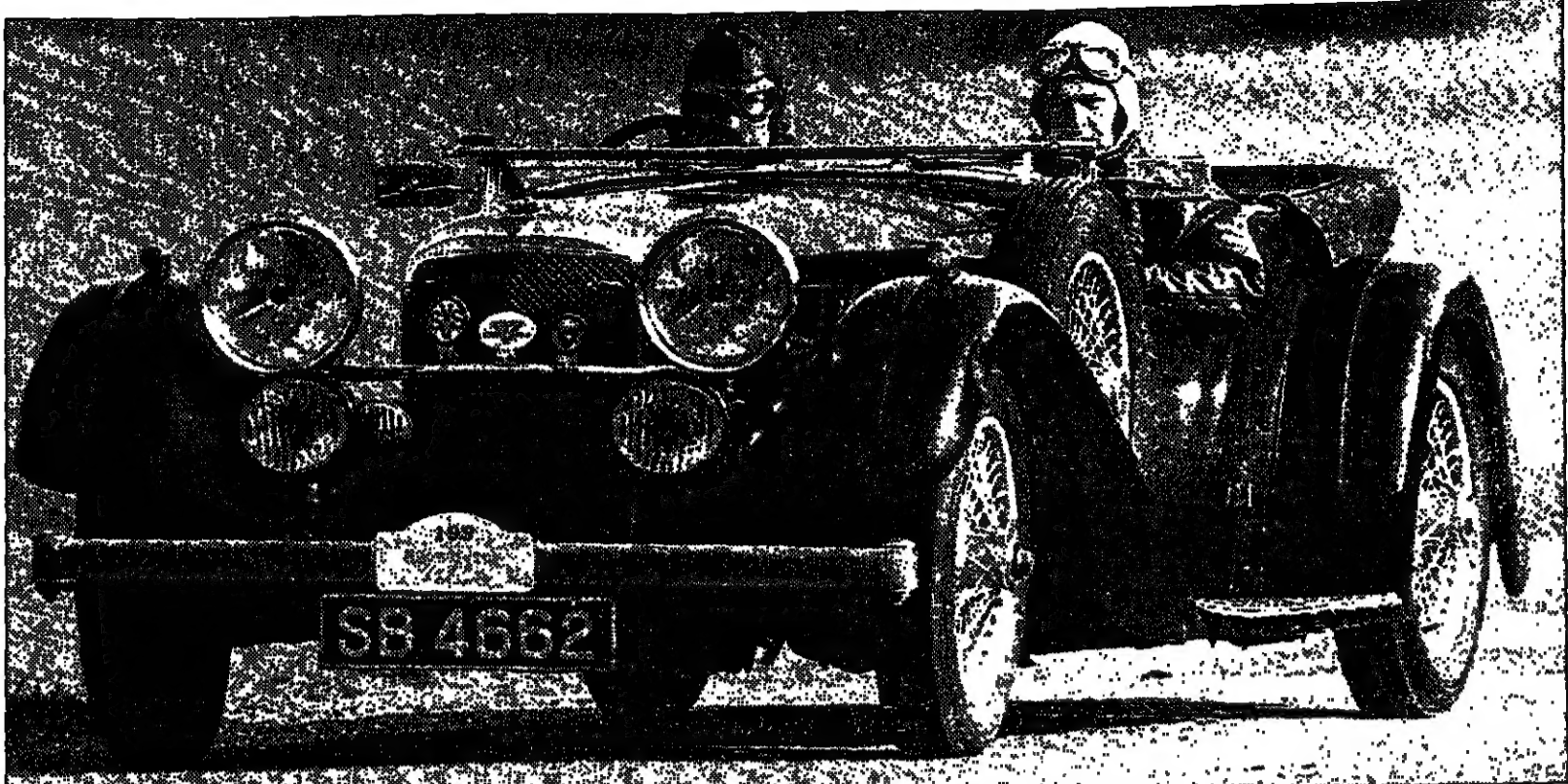
Last year, Mr Norman Lamont, the Chief Secretary to the Treasury, succeeded in resolving spending disputes with his colleagues without

recourse to the court of senior colleagues. With the Government facing its toughest spending round in years and pre-election tax cuts in serious jeopardy because of the pressures for higher spending on items such as the poll tax, there is a widespread expectation that the Star Chamber will be needed this autumn.

If it is convened, it would give Sir Geoffrey an opportunity to reassert his authority in the Cabinet. Sir Geoffrey said in the statement that he had agreed with the Prime Minister that the appointment of Mr Wakeham in this role would be "the most appropriate". It was also being denied that he was complaining that he did not know what was happening in the Government until he read it in the newspapers.

Sir Geoffrey was reacting to a story in the *Sunday Telegraph* that his political future was increasingly under question at Westminster because of a "succession of snubs" delivered to him by Mrs Thatcher. He was reported to have been "miffed" at Mr Wakeham's appointment.

Sir Geoffrey regarded as "equally ludicrous" the idea that he should have protested that "nobody tells him anything". He is also a member of the group of ministers chaired by Mrs Thatcher who are reviewing initial operation of the poll tax.



Michael Williams and Gerald Ealey, of Reigate, Surrey, in their 1935 Alvis Speed 20 at the Bocket Hall, Hertfordshire, start of the fifth Norwich Union RAC classic car rally yesterday. More than 1,000 cars were expected to take part in the rally to Donington, Leicestershire

Owen's party members urged to join SLD

By OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

MEMBERS of Dr David Owen's Social Democratic Party were yesterday urged to join the Liberal Democrats by one of their leading figures.

The appeal from Mr Charles Kennedy, SLD MP for Ross, Cromarty and Skye and a candidate for the party's presidency, came after the SLD's humiliation in the Bootle by-election — where it polled less than half the votes of the Monster Raving Loony Party — and grim opinion poll ratings.

While the latest MORI poll for Times Newspapers gave it 4 per cent, yesterday's Harris poll for the *Observer* registered its support at 1 per cent. The MORI poll also showed that with the controversy over the poll tax past its peak and with people becoming more optimistic about the country's economic prospects, the Conservatives have begun to make inroads into Labour's big lead.

The gap between the two main parties has narrowed from 23 points in April to 13 points. Labour has 48 per cent (down 6 points), Conservatives 35 per cent (up 4), SLD 8 per cent (up 2), SDP 4 per cent (unchanged) and Greens 4 per cent (unchanged).

Last night, after a flurry of

speculation about Dr Owen's future — suggesting that he might quit his party for commerce or return to Labour — the SLD leader was unavailable for comment.

Mr Kennedy said the Bootle result demonstrated that the only viable independent third force in UK politics was clearly and emphatically the Liberal Democrats, who came close to snatching second place from the Tories.

"The minority of Social Democrats who followed Dr Owen's lead in shunning the democratic majority in the SLD who voted for union with the Liberals must now surely

accept the inevitable — the game is up and the party's over," Mr Kennedy added. "Now is the time for reason, not rancour. There is no point in playing foolishly with notions of rejoining the Labour Party."

Dr Owen fuelled renewed speculation about his future last week in an interview with *The Times* when he declined to rule out rejoining what he considers to be a much more credible Labour Party.

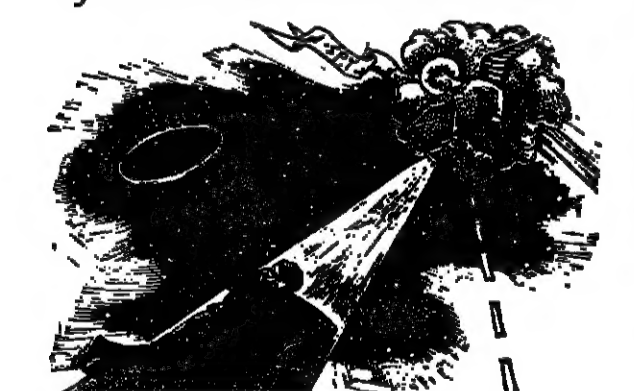
Leading Labour figures responded at the weekend by making clear that they would welcome his return, while making clear that they were not trying to court his support.

Dr John Cunningham, Labour's campaign co-ordinator, said it would be "helpful" if Dr Owen were to make the switch out of a recognition that the party had made significant changes in policy and presentation. However, left-wing Labour MPs made clear they were in no mood to forgive Dr Owen for his 1981 defection.

Mr Dennis Canavan, MP for Falkirk West, said: "The Labour Party is perfectly capable of winning the next general election without any assistance from David Owen."

Mr Kennedy: Time for reason not rancour

from The Mouth of The Lough.



BLIND DRUNK ON THE ROAD TO DAMASCUS.

To what, precisely, does Aberlour Single Malt Whisky owe its singular flavour?

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Any di-viner would tell you its taste is quite divine.

St. Dunstan was the first to recognise its particular properties when he established his mission in the vicinity circa 1000 A.D.

Today, it is used exclusively by the Aberlour Distillery.

But in the Dark Ages, this self-same spring was harnessed by the crusading cleric to baptize his flock (according to contemporary accounts, as hairy as sheep and a good deal more smelly) or merely to give them a good wash.

And we know for a fact that he kept some back for his own mysterious purposes.

We also know that he experienced the most vivid visions and fell to his knees rather a lot.

His fresh-faced disciples must have attributed this to religious fervour but it's more than likely that he'd merely indulged in one over the proverbial eight.

And when he bumbled on about the holy spirit, he was doubtless referring to the contents of his hip flask.

You might say that the water hereabouts could drive a saint to drink. Indeed, it probably did.

Even now, the spirit of old Dunstan lives on.

For it takes a good ten years to bring Aberlour Single Malt to the peak of its powers.

A long and arduous process which demands from all at the distillery the patience of a saint.

ABERLOUR
10 YEARS OLD
SINGLE SPEYSIDE MALT

Labour to assess DSS computers

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

THE Labour Party has launched a study into the Government's £2 billion computerization of the social security service after an internal document was leaked in which officials conceded flaws, snags and errors are at an alarming rate.

As part of the study Mr Michael Meacher, Labour spokesman for social security, proposes to visit Chorlton social security office, Manchester. Computerization of the service, originally costed at £713 million in 1985, was first piloted in the North-west.

Mr Meacher, who has scheduled the trip for June 1, said he was hoping to assess at first hand the extent to which

legitimate benefit assessments are being rejected by the system and confusing letters are being sent by mistake to pensioners.

Union officials with the Civil and Public Services Association say staff at some of the offices are being deluged by calls and are having to work overtime to meet the extra workload.

When the computerization was launched, ministers said that automating tasks would lead to 20,156 job losses over 15 years which would help pay for the system.

The DSS claims job losses are on target and that the leaked report, highlighted in *The Times* on 7 May, is out of date.

'Nessie' nets Highlands £25m a year in tourism

By KERRY GILL

THE lure of the Loch Ness Monster is netting the Scottish Highlands up to £25 million a year, a new study on tourism shows. Each year, at least 500,000 visitors from all over the world flock to the loch in the hope of catching a glimpse of "Nessie".

Scottish tourist chiefs can draw assurance that, although scientific quests for the monster have proved fruitless and no hard evidence has ever been produced to support the persistent claims that it exists, the uncertainty is unlikely ever to be resolved.

Intermittent reports of sightings

from monster-seekers are enough to keep the world tantalized and the tourists coming. An economic study, carried out by Mackay Consultants, of Inverness, estimates that the number of tourists flocking to the lochside is worth about £25 million to the local economy and could amount to 2,500 jobs in the tourist industry.

The company carried out a study for a private tourist development firm to ascertain the importance of "Nessie" to the local economy. Mr Tony Mackay said: "People have not so far appreciated the importance of Nessie as a magnet for tourists. We were amazed by the results of our

research, which certainly puts the monster forward as one of the main tourist attractions of Scotland."

A substantial number of visitors said the prime reason for their journey to the Highlands was to spot the monster. More than 20 per cent of those questioned placed the monster at the top of their holiday priorities and another 16 per cent said it was one of the reasons they had decided to visit the area.

About two million people travel to the Loch Ness area each year and, according to the survey, at least a quarter of them are intent on spotting the huge plesiosaur as it emerges from

the peat-darkened waters. Sir Peter Scott, the naturalist, devised the scientific name for Nessie — *Nessiteros Rhombopyrex*.

Stories of the monster date back to the 6th century. Any sighting does wonders for the local tourist industry, especially in May, the report says.

A Glasgow visitor is said to have seen Nessie only this month. Mr Mackay said: "Her timing is impeccable. If we had a year with no reported sightings the number of visitors would fall." Presently, book-makers are offering odds of 500 to one against proof of the monster's existence.

Runaway boy battered to death

DETECTIVES have begun a murder hunt for the killer of a teenage runaway whose battered body was found in a disused building in Sunderland, Tyne and Wear.

Simon Martin, aged 14, died from brain injuries caused by blows to the head, a police spokesman said last night. He was found by two schoolboys playing in the three-storey building, eight days after Simon left home.

His parents, Mr Robert Martin and his wife Jean, were too upset to talk last night but one neighbour told how Jean had searched the streets for her son a few hours before his body was found.

Police were yesterday combing the garden of the disused building in Roker Terrace, Sunderland, for clues. Det

Supt James Day, leading the investigation, said last night that an "article" used in the attack had been found and police were not searching for any weapon.

Supt Day said the time of death could not be put more accurately than within 48 hours of the body being found. There had been no sexual assault on the boy. Simon had left home on May 18 but had been seen in Sunderland a number of times before he was killed.

He was last seen on Thursday, a few hundred yards from his home. Mrs Bernardine Morris, who lives next door to Simon's parents in Amy Terrace, Southwick, Sunderland, said last night the dead boy was popular and had not run away from home before.

Mrs Margaret Ewing, MP for Moray, has already declared her intention of standing. Mr James Sillars, MP for Glasgow Govan, may also join the race.

Mr Sillars, aged 36, said there were indications of "substantial support" for his candidature. A main thrust of his campaign would be to urge the party to make better use of the influx of talented young people, the "independence generation", who had been attracted into the SNP in the past three years.

"It is now time to ensure that such people are allowed to contribute not just to door-knocking and campaigning but to policy and strategy formulation," Mr Sillars said. "It is on the strength and political commitment of these young activists that the achievement of our goal of independence in Europe depends."

Britons are safer yet worry more about crime

By QUENTIN COWDRY, HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

PUBLIC fear of crime is not only exaggerated, considering that Britain is one of the safest countries in Western Europe, it needlessly blights the lives of young single women and the elderly, the Home Office believes.

Government officials have made public a letter written by Mr John Patten, Minister of State at the Home Office, to the Centre for Policy Studies, that signals the Government's intention to allay such fears. Mr Patten says that fear of crime is disproportionately high in Britain, citing the results of a recent international crime survey showing that Britain's crime rate is below the West European average, while the incidence of violent and sexual crime is substantially lower.

Mr Patten called for statistics to be published that would show the actual, as opposed to

Sentencing proposals backed by reformers

By OUR HOME AFFAIRS CORRESPONDENT

A LEADING penal reform group has welcomed government plans for new sentencing guidelines designed to reduce the number of custodial sentences.

The formal response of the National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders to the White Paper, *Crime, Justice and Protecting the Public*, strikes a calculatedly more up-beat note than submissions made by other reform bodies. This will buoy the confidence of ministers, whose proposals have been condemned by the probation officers' union as a recipe for increasing the jail population.

The association says the proposed guidelines are the most effective step that could be taken to reduce the unnecessary use of imprisonment.

Under the proposals, scheduled to be introduced in a Bill in the next parliamentary session, courts would be able to jail offenders only to "protect the public from serious harm" or where the offence was so serious that no other penalty could be appropriate. They would not, however, have to heed the criteria when dealing with the most serious cases, which can be tried only at crown court.

Similar statutory criteria, the association notes, have helped cut the annual number of custodial sentences for juveniles since 1983 from 6,800 to 3,400.

Norway veterans renew old bonds

By ALISON CAMERON

WAR veterans from Britain, Norway, France and Poland, returned yesterday to the little town of Narvik, northern Norway, which 50 years ago today was recaptured in one of the first Allied successes of the Second World War.

For the British veterans party, who saw action in the North Norway Campaign, it was an occasion to exchange stories and to share a prayer for those who died in the battle. The victory at Narvik, which gave the Allies control of the important iron ore exporting port, was short-lived because of the fall of France.

Yesterday, in the still air, there were four wreath-laying services at Hakvik cemetery

several miles from Narvik where servicemen from various Allied countries are buried. Admiral Geoffrey Biggs, whose father commanded HMS Hero in the campaign, laid a wreath for those lost on HMS Hardy and HMS Hunter. He said: "I have a special interest not only because of my father but because many of my friends' fathers were also here. I was brought up on stories of Narvik."

For Mr Cyril Cope, of Exeter, founder of the Narvik Association, returning to Norway meant rekindling friendships. In 1940 when HMS Hardy went down, he and his shipmates jumped overboard into the icy fjord and swam ashore.

37 arrests at 'hippy holiday camp'

By JAMIE DETTMER

THIRTY-SEVEN people were arrested over the weekend for drugs and criminal damage offences as more than 1,000 "travellers" established a camp on a common close to the village of Hawkesbury Upton, near Bristol.

The hippies, who arrived at Inglescombe Common in about 300 ramshackle vehicles, held all-night parties last night and on Saturday. Police reinforcements were sent yesterday to a temporary base at a nearby village, Horton.

Local councillors said yesterday that the hippies were in breach of byelaws banning camping on common land. They said they would apply for a county court injunction today or tomorrow allowing them to evict the hippies.

Yesterday the travellers set up a makeshift stage and amplifier system. The common is a gathering point for the annual hippy summer solstice at Stonehenge, 40 miles away across the Wiltshire border.

Mr Daniel Blakeney, chairman of the Hawkesbury parish council, said the hippies had ruined the holiday for the villagers. He said: "The noise was terrible last night and went on right into the early hours of the morning. Residents feel intimidated and many are afraid to go out or leave their homes."

An Avon and Somerset police spokesman said: "Fifteen people were arrested on Saturday and 22 yesterday." After the gathering last year, district council health officers had to mount a big clean-up operation on the common.



Amelia Hill and Simon Selmon warming up on London's South Bank for their jitterbug dance held as part of the ITV Telethon '90, designed to raise money for 14,000 charities. The last Telethon, held in 1988, raised £23 million for charity

Four die in Scots plane crash

By KERRY GILL

FOUR people died yesterday when their light aircraft crashed and burst into flames as it was attempting to take off from a farm at Barnackloch, Stoneykirk, near Stranraer.

The aeroplane, bound for Northern Ireland, hit a fence, ploughed into a heather bank and caught fire.

One of the occupants killed was Mr Norman Anderson, aged 65, whose son runs the farm. A woman friend, the pilot and another passenger also died. Full identities were being withheld by Dumfries and Galloway Constabulary last night.

As the aircraft crashed, Mr Anderson's son, also called Norman, attempted to rescue the passengers but had to be dragged away from the scene for his own safety. Mr Anderson, junior, was watching the plane taxi across the field just before the accident at his farm.

Mr Anderson ran across to the aircraft but it was already ablaze. Mr James Rankin, from a neighbouring farm, pulled him away. His father, Mr James Rankin, said: "Young Norman saw it all happen and ran to help. He could hear the people in the plane screaming."

"He wanted to pull them out but it was hopeless. He had to be dragged away by my son." Mr Anderson, senior, was a pilot and often took off from the field. On this occasion, however, he was not flying the aircraft which had been flown up from England on Saturday.

Calcium no cure for brittle bones, experts say

By NICK NUTTALL, TECHNOLOGY CORRESPONDENT

SCIENTISTS have found no evidence that a calcium-rich diet prevents weak or brittle bones later in life. Findings from a 20-year study involving X-rays of hand bones shows that deterioration in men and women during their 50s, 60s and 70s is unaffected by whether they had a high or low-calcium diet in their early adult life.

For some years, doctors have

advised that osteoporosis, or weak bones, could be curbed if people ate more calcium. Instead, the evidence suggests that the bigger the bones, the faster they deteriorate in later life.

"The more bones you have, the more you have to lose. You do not create more bone by stuffing calcium into young women any more than you create more muscle by stuffing steak into football players," Professor Stanley Garn, a professor of nutrition at the University of Michigan, told a

meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropology and the Human Biology Council.

The study of the dietary habits of 745 men and women between 1965 and 1985 also showed that bone loss in men is almost as high as in post-menopausal women. "Men lost an average of 8 per cent of bone between the ages of 50 and 70, while women lost 12 per cent."

● The Department of Health refused to comment yesterday on claims that

an experimental radiation treatment for cancer — another version of which has the backing of the Prime Minister and £6 million in government funds — killed 33 patients. Dr Sidney Arnot, a cancer specialist at St Bartholomew's Hospital in London, alleges there were 33 deaths in the late 1970s and early 1980s at the Western General Hospital, Edinburgh, and Hammer-smith Hospital, London, linked to a low-energy cyclotron, a machine that produces cancer-killing neutrons.

Genesis poised to sell island

By KERRY GILL

A 20,000-acre Scottish island estate, owned by members of the Genesis rock band for more than a decade, is expected to go on the market soon, it emerged yesterday.

The Pennyghael Estate, comprised mostly of heather, sheep farming and forestry, is in the south-west of the Hebridean island of Mull and borders Loch Scridain.

As news of the sale spread through Mull — known disparagingly as "the officers' mess" because of the many ex-servicemen who have retired to it — there were worries that the estate may be yet another to fall into the hands of an uncaring absentee landlord.

Mrs Ray Michie, Liberal Democrat MP for Argyll and Bute, said: "There is always the fear that any estate, when it comes on to the market, will be bought by some shadowy company registered in the Cayman Islands or Lichtenstein. I just hope that this one will go to somebody who cares about what happens to the community and who will run it for the people's benefit."

Mr Duncan Cattenach, Mull's representative on Argyll and Bute District Council, said: "Genesis were rarely seen here." He hoped any new management would be more community-minded. He said the Highlands needed working estates providing jobs.

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New champion for planet

By RUTH GLEDHILL

FRIENDS of the Earth is too middle class and spends too much time campaigning in the prosperous South, according to its new director, who admits to having a middle-class income and lifestyle.

Mr David Gee, aged 42, who lives with his wife and three daughters in a four-bedroom Victorian terrace house next to Wandsworth Common, in south-west London, is determined to expand the organization further and to make it more representative geographically and across income bands.

Mr Gee, who takes over on Friday from Mr Jonathan Porritt, the son of a surgeon peer, is the son of a builder from Wigan, Lancashire. Mr Gee's background is in industrial health. He spent 10 years sorting out health and safety

problems such as radiation, asbestos and toxic waste for the General Municipal and Boilermakers' Union. His wife, Mrs Vivienne Taylor Gee, is a producer for Thames Television.

Mr Gee, sporting red-rimmed spectacles, a multi-coloured silk tie and light beige shirt, trousers and shoes, at the Green Consumer Exhibition, in Victoria, said that, politically, he could be described as a red and green mixture. "I am not deep green," he said. Nor is he a vegetarian. "I enjoy vegetables more than meat, but I do like a little meat," he said.

He takes the name of Taylor Gee on his cheque book, but in his working life, is plain Mr Gee — and each cheque is stamped with the Friends of the Earth message: "Stamp

out the debt, not the rain forest."

Mr Gee, taking over an organization that has roughly doubled in size in 18 months and now has 90 employees and a budget exceeding £4 million, is not alarmed by the thought that some might use his background to attack him along party political lines. "My background reflects the needs of the Nineties, in that we have got to become more political in a non-party political way," he said.

Since joining Friends of the Earth nine months ago as campaigns co-ordinator, he has adopted recycling practices at home. "I even wear recycled clothes," he said. "I have a very smart suit I bought secondhand for £6 which does very well for smarter occasions than this."

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Fears of BSE transfer to calves may bring tighter controls

By MICHAEL HORNSBY
AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

GROWING concern that the "mad cow" disease may be able to spread from infected cows to their calves is expected to lead soon to tighter controls on the recording of cattle origins and movements, it was disclosed yesterday.

Sir Simon Gourlay, president of the National Farmers' Union, said he believed the Government intended to introduce "something along French lines where an animal has to be accompanied throughout its life by a document stating

its exact provenance". He said he would welcome such a step.

Until now, the Ministry of Agriculture has insisted that the existing system, whereby all cattle are required to carry a ear tag and farmers are supposed to keep records of all cattle movements, is sufficient to enable calves born to BSE-infected mothers to be traced.

There is a strong possibility that maternal transmission will be established, Sir Simon said. "The problem with the ear tag is that while, in theory, it should make it possible to trace an animal back to the farm it came from, it

does not tell you which cow it came from".

Mr Francis Anthony, chairman of the farm animals committee of the British Veterinary Association, said: "Whatever government officials may say in public, all of us in the business know that it would probably not be possible at present to locate all calves born to BSE-infected mothers."

There is no evidence of maternal transmission of bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), but scrapie, the equivalent disease in sheep, can be passed from ewes to lambs, so the same

may also prove true of cattle. On the assumption that those cattle which ate high-protein rations containing meat and bone meal derived from scrapie-infected sheep offal are "dead-end hosts", and allowing for incubation of up to eight years, the Southwood report last year calculated that BSE should be reported less often from about 1993 and should disappear by the end of the decade. Maternal transmission, however, would change the picture. Scientists admit that it could then take 20 years or more to eradicate BSE.

About 20,000 calves are estimated to

have been born to cattle affected by BSE, and some at least are likely to have been used for breeding despite contrary advice to farmers from the British Veterinary Association. Mr Keith Meldrum, the Government's Chief Veterinary Officer, said yesterday that four calves born since the imposition of the ban on feed containing animal protein had been put down after showing nervous symptoms similar to those typical of BSE.

Post-mortem examination of the brains of three of them had failed to confirm a diagnosis of BSE. The result of

tests on the fourth animal is pending.

The Medical Research Council's toxicology unit at Carshalton, Surrey, is testing a method for screening natural and synthetic agents for risk of brain damage before they are used in pesticides, drugs, food additives and other industrial products (Pearce Wright writes). The advance should play an important part in moves to get rid of the animal test devised in 1927, the LD50 test, that many scientists working in toxicology find as offensive as the animal rights groups.

Schools lack staff and need repairs, heads tell minister

By DAVID TYTLER, EDUCATION EDITOR

MORE than 4,000 headteachers have written personal letters to Mr John MacGregor, Secretary of State for Education and Science, complaining about the lack of resources which has left their schools understaffed, ill-equipped and in a poor state of repair.

The "write-in" campaign was organized by the National Association of Headteachers and will be discussed at its annual conference, starting in Torquay tomorrow. The heads will tackle Mr MacGregor over what they see as the serious lack of resources for state schools in England and Wales when he addresses them on Friday.

In his letter to Mr MacGregor, the head of a Warwickshire secondary school told him: "There is no doubt that universities are accepting students who would have been rejected 10 years ago. We have had one mathematics student with a speech impediment that gave him no chance in the classroom and a physics student who 'ran away' after one week."

"One university admits that it accepts anyone who applies for mathematics and physics whether suitable or not - how can teacher quality improve

with this approach?"

Staffing problems were also the main concern of the head of a Midlands primary school: "This school has 21 staff. There were seven vacancies for September and there were two unfilled for January which means that we do not seek the best teachers but need to accept any teacher, whatever the quality."

Lack of experienced and qualified staff is also the concern of the head of a Home Counties secondary school: "Frequently applicants are not of the quality one would wish for... but not to appoint leaves a vacancy and puts greater pressure on the staff in the school. Where no one can be recruited the 'stop-gap' measures of non-qualified teachers are frequently totally unsatisfactory."

A secondary school head in the Midlands was concerned about the difficulty of retaining staff: "Four of my staff left teaching during the last academic year for more highly paid and possibly less stressful posts in industry - the losses were in mathematics, information technology and chemistry. They proved to be exceedingly difficult to replace and represent a serious haem-

orrhage of experienced and committed teachers."

The reliance on parents to provide what heads see as essential books and equipment is highlighted in many letters. Even with their help, many schools have insufficient computers to meet the needs of the National Curriculum.

A primary school in Bury, Greater Manchester, has two computers between 10 classes, an Oxfordshire primary school has three computers, all part-funded by parents, for 12 classes, a Hertfordshire primary has two computers shared between 200 pupils and the parents are unable to raise any funds to provide more.

Schools also complain that they have insufficient funds to provide books and other basic material required to teach the core subjects of mathematics, English and science. A Surrey middle school with 400 pupils relies on £2,500 from the Parent Teacher Association for books and equipment every year to top up the £7,500 from the local authority.

Primary heads across the country complained about over-sized classes: a Lancashire junior school with 211 pupils has classes of 36 and 38, a Dorset first school has classes of up to 35, a Cheshire primary is forced to have class sizes of 34, in inner London most classes are above 30, many as large as 35, and a junior school in Hounslow, west London, has classes ranging from 28 to 40.

Many schools complain of poor maintenance and out-of-date facilities, including open-air lavatories, no running water and inadequate electric points. A Bradford secondary school that used to be painted internally every three years has not been painted since 1975.

Mr David Hart, general secretary of the headteachers' association, said the heads were annoyed that they received no more than a standard reply from a civil servant. "They felt that they deserved better treatment than that even though the department did have 4,300 letters to deal with."

Education, pages 14-15



Clowns yesterday paying respect at the grave of Joseph Grimaldi, in north London, after a memorial service for the clown who died in 1837

Officers questioned in bribes inquiry

By JAMIE DEITMER

FRAUD squad detectives from the Ministry of Defence police have questioned at least 20 civil servants and senior Army officers over allegations of bribery and corruption connected with ammunition contracts, the ministry confirmed yesterday.

The fraud investigation, which began last September, centres on contracts worth tens of millions of pounds granted by the MoD to Astra Holdings, the troubled munitions and fireworks firm. Five people, including the company's former chief executive, have been arrested in connection with the inquiry.

Last night, Whitehall sources indicated that at least another 20 civil servants and Army officers are likely to be interviewed about the allegations, including a major presently serving abroad.

Astra, which last December surprised the City with interim losses of over £3 million, is also embroiled in a legal wrangle over its £21 million purchase of PRB, a Belgian munitions manufacturer accused of supplying propellant for the Iraqi supergun.

The MoD inquiry, which is being co-ordinated by the Fraud Investigation Group of the Crown Prosecution Service, follows the arrest and questioning last March of Mr Christopher Gumbley, Astra's former chief executive, and Mr Denis Stowe, a principal at the ministry's light weapons directorate. Both were released on police bail.

Sadler's Wells ready for new Birmingham home

By CRAIG SETON

IN A NARROW back street behind the Hippodrome Theatre, in Birmingham's Chinese quarter, work is nearing completion on a £4 million building that will be the new home of the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet when it relocates from London, a move described in Birmingham as the "arts coup of the decade".

From September, the company will be renamed The Birmingham Royal Ballet and assume a leading role in the campaign by the city to finally throw off its image as a cultural and artistic backwater.

Before last year's announcement of the move, the city's

reputation for classical entertainment appeared to rest solely on the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra, under its conductor Simon Rattle. Since then, the D'Oyly Carte Opera Company has revealed it will move to a new home at Alexandra Theatre, Birmingham, early next year.

The impending move by Sadler's Wells has not been without heart-searching but the company believed it could not ignore the offer from the Labour-controlled Birmingham City Council of a purpose-built new headquarters at the Hippodrome, where it will perform and £1 million

additional funding from the city over three years. The Arts Council is to make a similar contribution.

The company has been linked with the Sadler's Wells Theatre in London, since 1931 when Ninette de Valois, now Dame Ninette, founded a company to perform ballet there. As it prepares for the move from its cramped London base, Sadler's Wells insists that it will remain a world-class touring ballet with regular performances in the capital.

Announcing its first season in the Birmingham base, Mr Peter Wright, the director, said 85 per cent of the dancers and staff would remain with the company in the city. Some members of the company could not move, however, because of family commitments.

The company's first Birmingham season will open on October 30 with a royal gala performance attended by Princess Margaret. Its repertoire will include the world premiere of a new one-act ballet by David Bintley and the first performances by the company of Sir Frederick Ashton's "Jazz Calendar", Sir Kenneth MacMillan's "La Fida Iou" and George Balanchine's "Symphony in Three Movements". A new production of "The Nutcracker", by Mr Wright, will also be shown during the season.

The company will have five performing weeks in Birmingham and 11 weeks regional touring. There will also be seasons at the Royal Opera House and Sadler's Wells Theatre in London.

Ten held as police halt party

Three policemen were injured and 10 youths arrested early yesterday when trouble broke out among 400 people prevented from attending an acid house party.

West Midlands police were pelted with bricks and bottles after cordoning off an indoor cricket stadium in Hall Green, Birmingham after receiving a tip-off about the party.

Miners enrol

About 7,000 miners have applied to join skills courses being offered by British Coal aimed at improving efficiency, safety and industrial relations.

Tax charge

Mr David Icke, a Green Party "speaker", is among 4,000 Isle of Wight residents to be prosecuted for not paying the community charge.

Unsafe deposit

Police are hunting bogus bank officials who fixed a dummy night safe on the wall of a bank in York. It will not be known if any money is missing until the bank re-opens tomorrow.

Trout poisoned

Four teenagers were being sought by police after 4,000 rainbow trout were poisoned at a fish farm in Llantrisant, Mid Glamorgan.

Bond winners

Winners in the National Savings Premium Bonds weekly prize draw are: £100,000, 91W 730513 (Hertfordshire); £50,000, 10TW 911987 (Cheshire); £25,000, 27CK 920580 (Hampshire).

Parents 'prop up' education system

PARENTS are being relied on to provide money to "prop up the state system", Mr James Hammond, treasurer of the Confederation of National Parent Teacher Associations, said yesterday.

A survey by the independent National Foundation for Educational Research confirmed his association's findings, he said. "Around 90 per cent of the money raised by PTAs is being spent on what we would describe as essentials. The situation is appalling. It is high time the Government put its money where its mouth is."

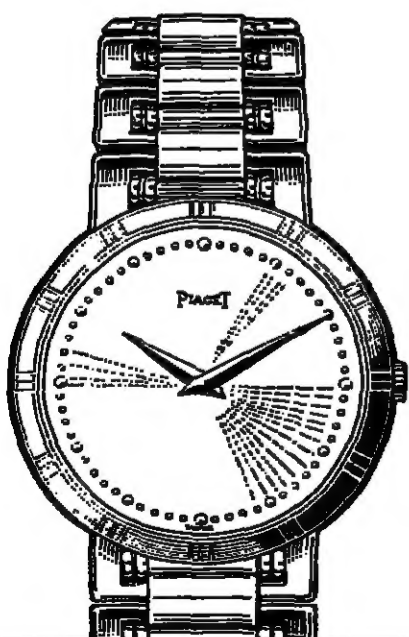
"The Government is making considerable demands on schools but is not providing the wherewithal to do the

job." The foundation's survey, for *The Mail on Sunday*, showed that parents are providing £40 million a year for primary schools, most of which is being spent on books and equipment required for the National Curriculum.

Parents also provide one third of all money spent on books and equipment, Mr Hammond said. "There is nothing new in parents raising money for their children's schools."

"They always have and they always will but more and more of it is being used to prop up the state system. What we are concerned about are those schools where parents are simply unable to raise these funds."

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Diesel-electric car 'halves emissions of CO₂'

By KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

A CAR which pumps out half the typical environment-damaging emissions of carbon dioxide from a vehicle will be in Britain next week. The Volkswagen Golf "hybrid" is powered by electricity and by diesel engines.

Engineers from the West German company will tell an environmental conference on Wednesday that the Golf hybrid can give 113 miles to the gallon of diesel in town - three to four times the mileage of many petrol driven cars.

VW, Europe's second largest motor manufacturer, says the car could go into production immediately, but is caught between government threats of new pollution legislation and customers calling for more efforts to combat pollution but being unwilling to give up their cars.

Motor vehicles account for about a fifth of CO₂ emissions. Despite campaigns to decrease the lead content of petrol and have cars fitted with catalytic

converters, little has been done to combat the CO₂ problem. Platinum-filled converters soak up 90 per cent of noxious gases from petrol engine exhausts, but increase fuel consumption, which increases CO₂ emissions.

The Government has been reluctant to curb car use and follow other nations which backed severe restrictions on vehicles in city centres. Britain could follow US legislation, where manufacturers are subject to corporate average fuel economy (Cafe)

laws - a system of monitoring fuel consumption of new cars. Cafe regulations demand that manufacturers meet a fuel economy average equivalent to 31.8 miles to the gallon for every car in its range. For every mile a gallon over the limit, there is a \$50 fine on each car sold.

After the oil shortages of the 1970s fuel economy improved on average 25 per cent, but cheap petrol and more powerful cars put the issue of fuel economy on the back burner in the 1980s. Although diesel

is on average 30 per cent more economical than petrol, the price differential has not been widened to encourage a change in fuel.

Most manufacturers say making petrol and diesel work more efficiently is the most immediate solution to the CO₂ problem. Some firms say that electric cars transfer the emission problem to fossil fuel burning power stations, which would burn more fuel to supply them. VW's solution is ingenious. The hybrid has a diesel engine and a compact electric motor.

When the driver eases back the accelerator, the diesel engine stops and the electric motor takes over. In slow town running, the Golf runs automatically on electric power. On motorways, diesel takes over for higher performance, while each touch on the brake recharges small batteries.

Diesel pumps are on every garage forecourt. There is no loss of performance yet there

is clean, quiet electric power. The drawback is cost. VW says the hybrid will be priced at about the level of the £12,000 Golf GTI. A current standard Golf diesel is just £9,700. A new group, the Environmental Transport Association, says pollution is cut by switching off if a car is at a standstill for a minute or more.

The future of the car and its effect on pollution is explored in detail in a special magazine edition produced for *The Times* by Car magazine, available on Saturday. The magazine, given away free, will investigate cars which drivers may be using in the next century and questions engineers and designers responsible for balancing the needs of the motorist with the needs of the environment. Test drivers also put the hybrid Volkswagen Golf through its paces to discover if it could make an immediate impact on curbing CO₂ emissions.



Environment saver: VW's electric-diesel hybrid car

BT policy on hacking criticized by police

By Nick Nuttall Technology Correspondent

SENIOR police officers are becoming increasingly concerned at British Telecom's policy on computer hacking whereby people use the telephone network to break into company, academic and public data bases from home or office computers.

Staff in a special British Telecom squad, set up to assist victims and the police in tracing and monitoring hackers, are being accused of taking the law into their own hands by attempting to run investigations on their own. Victims of computer attacks have been told by the company that they were wrong to have contacted Scotland Yard's computer crime unit to report cases of hacking in the first place.

The police, who are reliant on the goodwill of British Telecom, are also finding that requests to trace calls are being ignored and claim that some requests are taking an inordinately long time to process.

Concern has emerged after the trial of Mr Nicholas Whiteley, aged 21, a part-time computer consultant who was convicted on Friday of directing a campaign of electronic vandalism from his home computer against university computing centres. The ex-

perience of Mr Bob Jones, chief programmer at the computer centre of Queen Mary College, University of London, highlights what some police officers fear is an emerging policy by British Telecom.

After reporting to police that the college's computer was under siege from a hacker, Mr Jones was visited by a British Telecom official. Mr Jones said: "I was basically told that I had got it all wrong and that I should never have called the police but should have gone straight to BT."

"Being naive, I thought if a crime is being committed it is the police you call and if your telephone does not work you call the phone company. I thought these BT people had come along to help with the investigation. Instead, I got a dressing down for calling the wrong authority. The attitude was, these are our networks, we will police them."

The college first alerted the police in March. This was followed up by the police in early April. It is claimed, however, that about a month went by before British Telecom investigated a telephone trace which, it emerged, was itself fraught with administrative difficulties.

A 24-hour emergency number which British Telecom told the college to call "as soon as he comes on your machine" was later found to work only after 5 pm. Mr Jones said: "We had Mr Whiteley on several times before we realized this number was useless during waking hours."

It is claimed that there were delays in British Telecom installing a data monitoring system needed by the police to gather evidence - delays which, university staff say, might have led to the "mad hacker" being at large for much longer than was necessary.

What also concerns Mr Jones is British Telecom staff showing him a telephone bill and asking if the name Whiteley meant anything. He said: "I do not think they had the right to tell me at that point the name of the suspect if the police had not told me."

Police at Scotland Yard's computer crime unit have been dismayed at these disclosures. One officer said that until Parliament decided to create another force in Britain, there remained only one law enforcement agency with the authority, power and accountability to police the country.

A spokesman for BT yesterday strongly refuted claims that the company's task force, set up a year ago, was acting irresponsibly. The company said that the team had carried out an investigation at Queen Mary College and had presented evidence to the police.

British Telecom said: "The problem of hacking concerns us deeply. We have a close relationship with the police."

Nevertheless, with three new computer misuse laws expected this summer, the police are increasingly questioning their reliance on the goodwill of British Telecom which, in spite of the arrival of Mercury Communications, has an effective monopoly on the public telephone system in Britain.

Scarring the land in search of beauty

BARRY GREENWOOD



Plodders and sprinters among hundreds at the weekend, wearing the Pennine Way at Pen-y-ghent, North Yorkshire, from a path to a groove

LEGS raw with sunburn, armed with maps and compasses and sweating under their rucksacks, hundreds of hill walkers marched on Pen-y-ghent in the Yorkshire Dales yesterday as fine weather brought good conditions underfoot (Ronald Faux writes).

The summit is one of the most popular in Britain and as a result one of the most boot-worn. It is one of the three peaks in the traditional three peaks walk and the Pennine Way climbs one flank and descends another along a pathway that has left a scar visible for miles. The route has

been so severely eroded that climbers are directed along a wooden walkway with steps and a handrail. "It's a bit like going upstairs to bed," one hill walker from Keighley said. "I suppose there is no alternative. The footpath I remember when I first climbed this hill 20 years ago is now so worn it has become a no-go area."

The Yorkshire Dales National Park estimates that 6,000 people set out on the three peaks walk a year, thousands more cross along the Pennine Way and countless others simply arrive in Horton in Ribblesdale and set out up

the mountain. In the Three Peaks Cafe at the foot of Pen-y-ghent, Mr Peter Bayes clocks in the walkers as they set out on an ancient time-keeping machine that once stood at a factory gate in Burnley. Yesterday, long rows of cards marked the walkers slogging their way around the 26-mile circuit which climbs a total of 6,000 feet.

"When they have finished they come in here and clock out and I know they are safe. If there are any cards left at the end of the day, we start to ask questions and in some

cases call out the rescue team."

With fears that such popular walks might soon become little more than a viewless trough in places, rambling organizations are trying to divert walking enthusiasts along less worn pathways. Mr Bayes said: "It is a terrible problem. Immediately you provide facilities for visitors in popular places like the Dales it does not ease congestion, it merely creates even more until the point is reached that the tranquility and beautiful scenery that people come to enjoy is now longer here."

£1m study of changes in British landscape

By Nick Nuttall

A £1 MILLION scheme to assess the extent to which spreading towns and shifting land use is changing the countryside gets underway today.

The project, backed by the Government's Natural Environment Research Council (NERC), will for the first time marry satellite images of the British countryside with painstaking observations from 18 ground-based teams operating from Institute of Terrestrial Ecology centres.

Under the 1990 Countryside Survey, they will cover 300 1km square sites and 30 special plots said to mirror the variety of, and pressures on, the British landscape. Details including vegetation, hedgerows, roadsides and streams, will be mapped to give a unique insight into how environmental relationships are shifting.

Mr Jeremy Baldwin, an NERC spokesman, said the scheme expanded on two previous surveys undertaken in 1978 and 1984 which will also form part of the final findings.

Valuable information on such areas as changing bird and insect habitats emerged from these earlier surveys including the loss of some 17,000 miles of hedgerows.

Mr Baldwin said that increases in oil seed rape highlight the poorly understood effects of any ecological change, and reed buntings, for example, benefit from stubble and can increase locally.

Impact of solicitor recruiting 'limited'

By Frances Gibb
LEGAL AFFAIRS
CORRESPONDENT

GOVERNMENT moves to break the Bar's monopoly of judicial appointments and recruit more solicitors to the bench have had a limited impact, judging by the first findings of the pilot scheme launched by the Lord Chancellor's Department. The findings, based on the results of the "talent-spotting" schemes set up 18 months ago, show that the number of solicitors at all judicial tiers is still small.

The results, reported in *The Law Society's Gazette*, show that the numbers of solicitors in the lower judicial tiers has increased, but that, overall, percentages are still low. Only 58 out of 451 assistant recorders are solicitors, and 65 out of 776 recorders. However, they comprise 29 out of 48 stipendiary magistrates.

Mr Neville Radcliffe, a solicitor who is a committee member, said of 459 solicitors in the 35-55 age band 42 names were forwarded. He was told unofficially that only two appointments had been made. Nottingham, Liverpool and Birkenhead, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, west Wales, Devon and central London, were the areas covered.

The Lord Chancellor's Department considers the results encouraging. It says the scheme was not intended to produce instant results. A spokesman said: "The scheme has provided a valuable way of making contacts with solicitors." Final findings will be available in six months.

Royal rail tickets at first-class price

SALEROOM

John Shaw

SIX train tickets for the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh to travel from Sandringham to Windsor in 1958 sold for £286 in a £55,000 auction of contents from a railway museum in Norfolk at the weekend.

First-class travel for the Queen, the Duke and a courier cost £43 (£2.15) each, but three members of staff travelled second class at 28.8d (£1.43) each. The tickets, together with writing paper from Sandringham, were estimated at £100-£150, but were chased by collectors bidding for souvenirs from the Wolferton Station Museum, Sandringham.

The tiny building, through which many of the crowned heads of Europe passed, became a museum after closing for railway use in 1969. Ill-health and death duties have forced Mr Roger Heddy-Walker and his wife to sell its contents. The building is for sale at £250,000.

Geoffrey Collings, of King's Lynn, sold 400 lots of china, glass and furniture from the property for £14,700. A Frederick Augustus and Princess Royal wedding goblet of 1858 made £157.50 and an Edwardian mahogany bottom-warmer, fetched £99. A Craven Plain 6d cigarette machine that once stood on the station platform made £178.50.

Onslow of Fulham sold

memorabilia from the station, together with other property, which made £69,817. Silver plate from the dining cars of the old railway companies was bid well over the high estimate. A Great North of Scotland fluted sugar basin went for £330 (£150-£200), and a Great Western Railway fish slice "with early monogram" took £297 (£100-£150).

A east-iron hat and coat stand, from the Great Central Hotel, Marylebone, doubled its high estimate at £297. Local signal box name boards were also fought over: "Hunstanton" went to £308 (£30-£50), and "Wolferton" went to £374 (£30-£50).

The top price was paid for the locomotive nameplate "Thomas Hardy", which sold for £5,170.

Julian Bream, the guitarist and lutenist, has sent a number of instruments, including a 19th century guitar, for sale at Sotheby's, London, on June 14. They are in a sale of musical instruments including Solinas Stradivari (£400,000-£500,000) and his son, Omoio (£1679-1742). (£150,000-£250,000).

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NHS in London: A case for concern

Teaching hospitals' fate hinges on cash battle

By Jill Sherman, Social Services Correspondent

THE call for an independent commission to review London's health services, reported in *The Times* today, comes just days after a public accounts committee report that the financial management of many parts of the NHS's £12 billion budget is "weak".

Doctors and hospital managers claim that they are under-funded, but the Government insists that they are overspending. The plight of the NHS — whoever is to blame — is starkly illustrated by the difficulties facing London's big teaching hospitals, where beds and wards are being closed to save money.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, the Secretary of State for Health, accuses them of bad management and supports the argument that London has too many hospitals and that it would be more efficient to close one or two altogether rather than chip away at all of them. There are 15 big teaching hospitals in London, many of which have closed beds and wards.

When it was announced this month that nearly 1,000 beds in inner London had closed during the past six months Mr

Clarke said: "The leading lights of the medical profession have always agreed that London has one or two big hospitals too many, but they are quite incapable of agreeing which ones should go." Having periodic crises, and telling doctors to stop working to save money is no way to run the service, he said. Health authorities should plan their level of services according to how much money they

got — "usually a perfectly reasonable allocation of money".

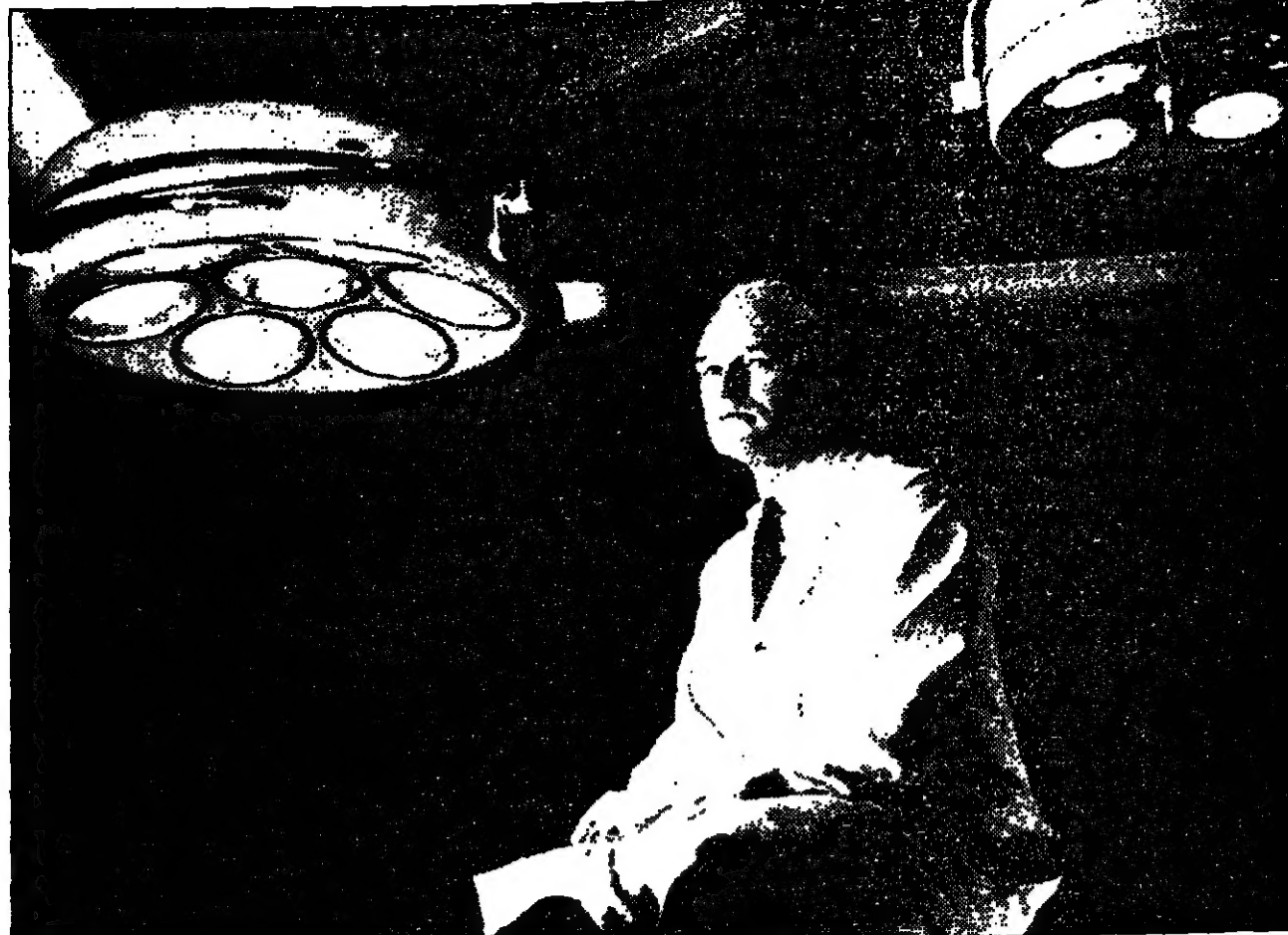
Health service managers dispute this. They say that government miscalculations on inflation and failure to fund pay awards fully has landed them in a mess.

The future of London's health services is now thought so critical that top health policy analysts are calling for an independent review of

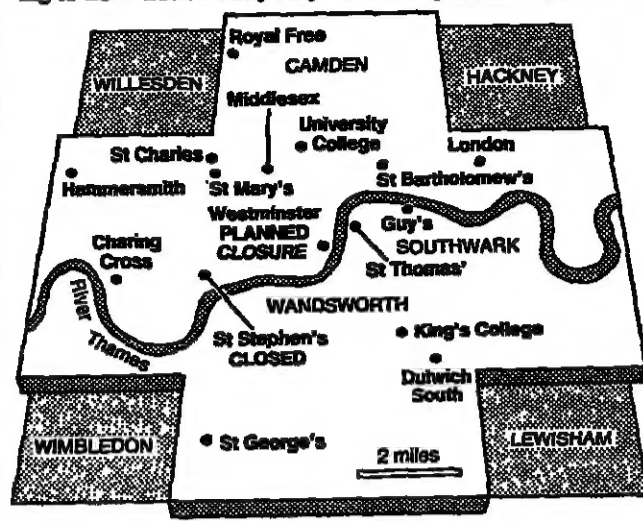
services in the capital both in the short and long term. The King Edward's Hospital Fund for London is now considering setting up a commission to take evidence from professional and consumer groups and individuals. The commission would then suggest specific service plans for London in the next 20 years, which could be followed by health service managers. "We need a more public and less prejudiced look at the situation," Dr Robert Maxwell, secretary of the fund, said yesterday.

If the review concluded that two hospitals should go it should specify which ones and why. "There would be a question mark over St Thomas's or Guy's, for example [both in south-east London] as they are both next door to each other, or the Hammer-smith and Charing Cross [west London]."

He agrees that London is over-bedded but points out that hospitals cannot shut overnight. "Yes, there are too many beds — probably 20 per cent too many — but you cannot safely reduce these unless you build up better primary care and community



In the spotlight: Mr Young, director of surgery at St Thomas's. Its future may be decided in a review



London's teaching hospitals: Too many, too close?

services in advance." London residents made greater use of hospitals than the average district population because of higher deprivation in some areas and poor GP services. "In order to make this happen over a 20-year period we have to invest some money," Dr

Maxwell said. There is concern, too, that under the health service reforms, when hospitals will compete for business, some London hospitals may go bankrupt if they do not attract enough GP referrals from areas outside London. The capital has

historically been over-provided with hospital services — partly due to a plethora of teaching hospitals.

The four Thames regions have received little real growth money over the past nine years and inner London districts have been squeezed to afford developments in the shire districts of outer London. North West Thames region's inner London districts such as Parkside and Riverside have had to give £30 million to the region's shire districts in the past six years during a period when funding to the region has been cut in real terms by 7 per cent.

London districts closed 10,000 beds during 1984-89 almost 25 per cent of the 43,817 acute beds in the capital, according to the London Health Emergency Group. But the number of patients admitted to London hospitals has risen as GPs from outside London continue referring to consultants in teaching hospitals. Medical and nursing manpower, two of the more expensive hospital items, have failed to fall as rapidly as beds. As a result many inner London consultants still have far more consultants and junior doctors per catchment population than districts in other parts of the country.

A group of inner London health service chairmen are also meeting regularly to discuss the implications of the Government's health service reforms which they fear could make the problems worse. The deans of London medical schools have recently met the group and raised fears that education and research will be jeopardized by the changes.

What appears to be a concerted rearguard action by London's teaching hospitals to save their skins has met with criticism. Professor Elaine Murphy, who has just resigned from her post as general manager at Lewisham and North Southwark health authority, argues that the medical profession and particularly medical academics are preventing London from rationalizing services. Specialties such as cardiac and renal surgery, ear, nose and throat and ophthalmology should not be provided in each teaching hospital in London. Junior doctors could quite easily move round hospitals in London to gain experience, she maintains.

Teaching hospitals are

much more expensive to run than other hospitals. They employ more doctors, have the latest medical technology and provide a bigger range of specialties. In London the costs are inflated by higher salaries and running costs.

Teaching hospital statistics, provided by Leeds Western Health Authority show, for example, that the average cost of paediatric treatment at St Bartholomew's, London, in 1988/89 was £1,848 per consultant case compared to £124 at Leicester General Hospital or £313 at Nottingham City Hospital.

Over the past few years some teaching hospitals, including St George's, Charing Cross and the Royal Free, have moved from congested and expensive sites in central London to Tooting, Fulham and Hampstead. Three others — the Westminster, St Stephen's and the Middlesex — have closed or are due to close over the next 10 years in schemes involving a number of other smaller hospital closures. But these are to be replaced by two new hospitals in Fulham and Central London costing £201 million and £175 million respectively.

Dr Maxwell argues that there is no reason why teaching centres should not be built up in other areas of the country, which would attract consultants out of London. To do this the Government would have to be prepared to invest enough money in new national referral centres in other parts of the country.

"Harley street isn't as important as having the ability to work in the best place in the country at the thing you do best," Dr Maxwell says. "Once consultants move out Harley Street will move with them."



Mr Clarke: "This is no way to run the NHS"

'We are broke and have to halt work'

A TEACHING hospital in south London is approaching "failure point at all levels", according to Mr Tony Young, its director of surgery (Jill Sherman writes).

Surgeons at St Thomas's Hospital are having to halve the number of operations they perform because beds and operating theatres have closed due to financial cuts and staff shortages. There is no money to mend the roof or to refurbish the wards and morale is at rock bottom with many consultants considering early retirement, he says.

"We are broke and we are now having to stop working," Mr Young said. His words have been echoed in the past few days by surgeons at other London hospitals, many of whom are virtually standing around in empty wards as waiting lists rise. "Despite what Mr Clarke says, there is no other way we can play it," Mr Young said.

St Thomas's is one of the hospitals worst affected in the latest health service cuts. In an attempt to save £7.8 million to balance its books, West Lambeth health authority closed 60 beds at St Thomas's this year, on top of 104 closed last year. St Thomas's is also more vulnerable to closure than many hospitals in London, being one of three teaching hospitals in a radius of less than five miles. Guy's, virtually next door, is still regarded as a showpiece for the

Government's health service reforms, and King's College Hospital, in Camberwell, serves people in south London and the Home Counties. St Thomas's has also been accused of failing to control spending. Any closure plan would face political pressure and Mr Young is confident that ministers, consultants and users of its maternity services would not let it happen. Mr Young's general surgery department has frozen recruitment, despite a serious shortage of anaesthetists and theatre nurses. Surgeons now do only two operating lists a week, instead of four, and for the first time there is a waiting list.

"I used to see everyone within two weeks and give them an admission date for within two months," Mr Young said. "My waiting list rose from zero to 135 as 30 surgical beds closed."

Junior surgeons used to have an opportunity to carry out less complicated operations, overseen by consultants. Now, because so few minor operations are done, consultants tend to do all the operations, with juniors assisting. Only serious cases have been treated for the past two months.

Doctors, now supposed to be more involved in running the hospital, found themselves managing "decay and despair" rather than a thriving enterprise.



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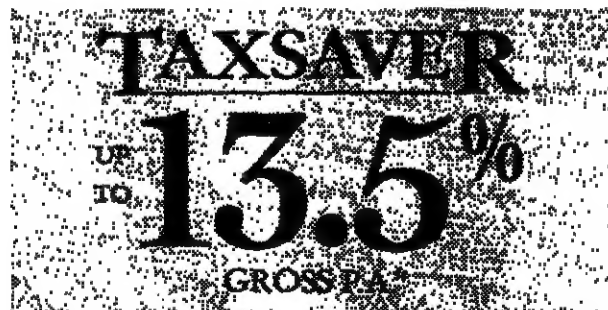
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هكذا من الأصل

Filipinos leave Uncle Sam feeling loved and loathed

From CHARLES BRENNER
IN MANILA

IN THE old walled city of Spanish colonial Manila, a heroic General Douglas MacArthur strides ashore with his fellow warriors to liberate a grateful Philippine people from the Japanese.

A mile down the bay from the big group statue, several hundred citizens endure hours in the tropical downpours waiting their chance to petition for visas to the United States. "We love America," they tell you. "Americans are the luckiest people in the world," says one newspaper vendor. As US naval helicopters clatter in to land nearby, "Don't listen to the politicians. We all want to go there."

Some two million Filipinos are already on the other side of the Pacific seeking their fortune in the promised land. But inside the offices of the bay-side embassy, they are growing impatient with the mood and behaviour of

a country that remains in many key ways a big US colony.

Rather as Britain's territories did in the 1950s, the Philippines is going through a bout of adolescent rejection - attacking its former masters while yearning for continued support. As in all such crises, incomprehension on both sides is making things worse.

Many Filipinos are insulted by the patronizing approach of the Americans, who have not - as they see it - shifted much in their views since President Taft, a former Governor of the Philippines, described them as "our little brown brothers" in the 1900s.

For example, many were angered by disparaging remarks last week by Mr Richard Armitage, the Assistant Secretary of State, who is negotiating the future of US bases here. He said it was impossible to negotiate with someone who was only thinking about the cash register. For their part, the Americans are weary of the failures of President

Aquino's weak administration. Four years into her six-year term, the economy is tottering, and communist guerrillas are staging attacks in the capital - five people were shot down in an assault last Wednesday; dissident soldiers are hinting at another attempt to seize power; and critical politicians, such as Mr Juan Ponce Enrile, are talking of "crisis, confusion and anarchy" that sets the country back to the days of the late Ferdinand Marcos.

The Americans, like many foreign diplomats and critical Filipinos, are privately disdainful of the country's passion for incessant talk and little action. In the gloomiest projection, outlined this week by politicians and newspapers after the Americans threatened to move their big bases, a retreating US could leave the Philippines to economic ruin and the mercy of regional powers such as India and China.

At the heart of the quarrel is resentment among the political elite and

the intellectual world over the Philippines' quasi-colonial status. No sovereign capital feels so Yankee as Manila.

The most powerful symbol of Uncle Sam's hand are the huge Subic Bay naval and Clark air force installations. Last week Mrs Aquino terminated the 1947 deal on the bases, a move which won her unusual unanimous praise, and her negotiators set out a list of demands for money and control if a new pact is to be reached. President Bush threatened to move elsewhere if necessary.

US government and public opinion had already turned sour about the Philippines in February when Mrs Aquino refused to meet Mr Richard Cheney, the Defence Secretary, on a visit to Manila. That was only two months after US jets helped save Mrs Aquino by threatening rebel positions in the most serious coup against her administration.

Voicing the public mood, *USA Today* proclaimed: "It's time to pick up our peace dividend" in the Philippines and

kiss Aquino goodbye." After a first round of talks, laced with rhetoric from both sides, the US and Philippines negotiators agreed to move ahead next month. Despite unanimous opposition from the Manila Senate, diplomats expect an accord later this year to extend the lease of the bases, with the Americans pulling out by about 1997.

The model will probably be the new treaty that gives the Americans continued use of sovereign Spanish bases.

According to opinion polls, as unreliable as they are in a largely undeveloped country of 60 million people, only one-third of Filipinos oppose an extension, but they represent an influential and growing section of feeling. Four years after the expulsion of the US-backed dictator, things are as bad as ever, they believe, and Washington is to blame.

The opinion is shared, in something of an unholy alliance, by the communist guerrillas as well as the clandestine Young Officers' Union, a military group

which wants a "revolution of national liberation".

The prospect, though now postponed, of an American departure from the bases has helped sharpen many minds in Manila. The country, many are realizing, is ill-equipped to defend itself when India, Indonesia, China, Japan and Malaysia have engaged in a regional arms race. The big question, worrying everyone down to Australia and New Zealand, is who fills the American vacuum. The military shadow of India has begun looming particularly large.

After all the anti-US fuss, hundreds of citizens staged a "please stay" rally last week outside the embassy, entreating the "Yanks" not to go home. As he watched the rain washing off the "Keep the bases" banners, a diplomat recalled an old soldier's song from Taft's day: "They say I've got brown brothers here. But still I draw the line. He may be a brother of Big Bill Taft, but he ain't no brother of mine!"

Suu Kyi on way to win in Rangoon elections

From AFP IN RANGOON

BURMA'S strongest opposition party, the National League for Democracy, whose leader Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has been under house arrest since last July, won the first seats in yesterday's general election and seemed on the way to sweeping Rangoon, unofficial results showed.

The first seat was won by U Kyi Maung, the League's spokesman, in Bahan township in Rangoon, according to an embassy monitoring the elections. The results also indicated League candidates had won seats in Sanchaung, Lamadaw, Kyauktada, Ahlone, Mingaladon and Mingaladon townships in Rangoon. The 42 townships in Rangoon division have 58 seats in the 485-seat parliament to be elected.

A League victory would be viewed by supporters as vindication of a mass pro-democracy drive that has survived the military coup in September 1988 and subsequent crackdowns. During the election, organized by the ruling generals, campaigning was strictly limited and many League leaders were arrested.

There were unconfirmed reports from the League of cheating through unauthorized ballots in Mayangone township, Rangoon. The League also said that villagers in some districts of northern Shan and Kachin states were kept from voting. But U Kyi Maung said at his head-

quarters that if there had been cheating, it was very minor, and had not hurt the League. General Saw Maung, whose junta seized power 20 months ago pledging to hold the elections once it had restored law and order, said at a voting booth: "I have kept my promise." Looking relaxed and smiling, he said he would abide by the law.

A total of 93 parties fielding 2,209 candidates, plus 87 independents, were in contention for parliament. The elected assembly is to draw up a new constitution, and the junta will apparently stay in power until then, having pledged to supervise a peaceful transition to democratic rule.

Western diplomats have said the election will be neither free nor fair. The three main opposition leaders, including the charismatic Daw Suu Kyi, daughter of Burma's independence hero Aung San, are all under detention. U Tin Oo, aged 64, the chairman of the League, was sentenced in December to three years' hard labour. Burma's last elected Prime Minister, U Nu, aged 83, who was overthrown in a 1962 military coup, has also been detained.

Voter turnout was apparently 60 per cent in Rangoon, a city of some three million. Lines had formed at polling booths before they opened at 6am.

Residents in the northern city of Mandalay, the country's second city, 450 miles from here, said that voter turnout had been heavy there also. They said that there were reports of an incident in the north-western district of Thanlyin in which National Unity Party campaigners threw stones at a car belonging to the League.

Booths had to be closed down and 14 were arrested, including nine Buddhist monks, following the incident, the sources said. Mandalay, a former royal capital, houses thousands of monks.

● BANGKOK: In a last-minute attempt to give international credibility to the Burmese election, the Government admitted some 60 journalists, photographers and television technicians on the eve of voting, but news organizations which had condemned human rights abuses by the Rangoon regime were excluded (Neil Kelly writes).

Correspondents who were admitted are confined to Rangoon, which has only 7 per cent of the population, and cannot observe the election process elsewhere.

No key British or American newspapers were permitted to send correspondents. The BBC and Voice of America were also banned. An American diplomat in Rangoon said the US and British media had been denied reporting facilities because of what they had been saying about the Government.



Democracy defended: A policeman guarding an electoral poster in Medellin for Señor Cesar Gaviria, a campaigner against the cocaine trade.

Gabon's economy collapses as looting and protests continue

From SUSAN MACDONALD IN PARIS

THE French Government sent more troops into Port Gentil yesterday as demonstrations and looting continued in Gabon's second city - the nerve centre of its vital oil industry, which is controlled by the French company, Elf Aquitaine.

France is coy about just how many of its soldiers are now in its former colony in West Africa, but it is understood that the figure is just under 1,000.

Reports that both Elf Gabon, in Port Gentil, and Shell, in the equatorial forest town of Gamba, have ceased

production and are evacuating a large section of their foreign personnel has brought the already fragile Gabonese economy to its knees.

While Libreville, the capital, was said yesterday to be calm but tense, the anti-government unrest, which started in Libreville and Port Gentil last Wednesday, spread at the weekend to other Gabonese towns, increasing a threat of tribal violence.

Demonstrators demanding the resignation of Mr Omar Bongo, the President, were on the streets in Mouila, in the centre of the country, and at

Lambaréné, the town made famous by Dr Albert Schweitzer. Reports say personnel in the Albert Schweitzer Hospital there have gone on strike, demanding better working conditions and the removal of certain French personnel. Dr Othon Printz, the president of the Schweitzer Hospital International Foundation, said in France yesterday that he was very worried about the situation, but that looters had been prevented from entering the hospital.

He said that 25 foreigners on the staff of the hospital had been given the chance to leave

the country, but so far only two nurses had asked to go.

On Saturday night more than 1,000 people marched through the streets of Port Gentil looting the remaining few shops and shouting anti-regime slogans, despite a night curfew.

Gabonese residents there, many of them barricaded in their houses as food and fuel supplies dwindle, say that Gabonese troops have still to make an appearance on the streets after five days in which the city has been all but devastated by arson and looting.

French troops are protecting French installations - including the French consulate general - and organizing the continued evacuation of the majority of the 2,500 French nationals in Port Gentil - and of other foreigners who wish to leave - from the city's airport.

Lorryloads of heavily armed French Foreign Legion paratroopers have been acting as escorts for the convoys of buses ferrying them from the giant Elf complex, where most French had taken refuge, to the airport, which has been declared a military area. Scheduled civilian flights are being refused permission to land as long as the airlift continues. Port Gentil, the country's main port 125 miles south of Libreville, is virtually cut off from the rest of the country.

The wave of unrest started after the mysterious death last Wednesday of a moderate opposition leader and successful businessman, Mr Joseph Redjeb. President Bongo has ordered an inquiry into the discovery of his body in a hotel bedroom in Libreville.



Heat of the moment: The Pope, at a meeting for young people in Malta yesterday during his three-day visit to the island, failing to get the full benefit of the shade from an umbrella as an usher manages to keep his cool under the scorching sun

100 dead in Sind clashes

From ZAHID HUSSAIN IN KARACHI

AT LEAST 50 people were killed and several hundred injured in Karachi and Hyderabad on Saturday, raising the toll over the past week of the worst ethnic violence in Pakistan's southern province of Sind to more than 100.

Karachi was in the grip of panic as masked snipers in cars and on motorcycles shot more than 20 people in various districts. The streets were deserted and markets closed. Several policemen were among the dead as angry mobs clashed with police. Paramilitary forces were called in to control Liaqatabad, Nazimabad and the Pak colony districts in Karachi.

In Hyderabad, which has been under strict curfew for the past five days, more than 30 people were killed at the weekend. Hundreds of Mohajir activists confronted the law-enforcement agencies when they tried to arrest some community leaders and searched for arms. Several policemen and soldiers were killed in pitched battles. Thousands of women and children came out on the street, breaking the curfew restriction in Paratibad slums in Hyderabad yesterday.

A fresh spate of ethnic violence broke out in Sind last week when local Sindhis and Urdu-speaking Mohajirs attacked each other with machine-guns and rocket launchers in Hyderabad. The situation worsened after the arrest of a Sindhi nationalist leader, Dr Qadir Magi who was involved in the Hyderabad massacre in October 1988, when 200 people were killed by armed gangs.

The raid, in northern Bogotá in the early hours of Saturday, also netted 2,420lb of dynamite, 70 fuses and other evidence linking the gang to earlier bomb outrages. "The people of Bogotá can now vote calmly," General Gómez said.

However, sources said police had received intelligence reports that 15,000lb of dynamite were smuggled into the country recently from Ecuador. General Gómez said police were searching for more caches.

Despite the danger, radio reports from around the country indicated that voters were turning out in strength in response to calls from the leading candidates and the outgoing Government of President Barco, who stands down in August.

Señor Cesar Gaviria, the front-runner of the ruling Liberal Party, said on television: "A high turn is important. Democracy is our weapon against the violence." Señor Gaviria, who is given a strong lead by the opinion polls, is the only mainstream candidate advocating that the war on the cocaine cartels should continue.

He has rejected the offer of the drug barons for a negotiated end to the conflict and says he would continue extraditing drug traffickers to the United States to stand trial there until he can rebuild Colombia's own terrorised and bribed justice system.

Opposition candidates on both the right and the left favour a dialogue and that Colombia has paid too high a price for the confrontation in which more than 500 people have died since the drug barons declared an all-out war last August.

UN urges Cambodia peace talks

The five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council have asked the warring factions of Cambodia to meet them in Paris for talks on a transition to peace supervised by the UN (Andrew McEwen writes).

After a two-day meeting in New York, the five - the US, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France - called on all parties to work for an early resumption of the Paris conference on Cambodia, which stalled last August. However, they set a range of tough conditions which the four factions would have to accept before the five could agree to UN involvement.

Liberia troops told to muster

Monrovia - All government soldiers were ordered to report for duty after rebels of the National Patriotic Liberia Front were said to be only 35 miles from this capital.

An official announcement on state and religious radio stations warned that soldiers returning from the battle fronts who failed to turn out for the general muster would be considered deserters. Travellers spoke of heavy fighting and said they heard shooting throughout the night. (AFP)

Vanunu loses court appeal

Jerusalem - A three-judge panel of the Israeli Supreme Court yesterday rejected an appeal by Mordechai Vanunu, a former technician who revealed secrets about Israel's nuclear weapons programme to *The Sunday Times* in 1986 (A Correspondent writes).

Journalists were barred from the court where the appeal was held behind closed doors. Vanunu's lawyer, Mr Avigdor Feldman, said he would appeal the decision, probably to a five-judge panel of the High Court. Vanunu, aged 36, was convicted of treason and espionage in December 1988 and sentenced to 18 years in prison.

Syrian boycott frustrates Arab world's search for unity

From JUAN CARLOS GUMUCIO IN BAGHDAD

LEADERS of the Arab world today begin the search for a formula to inject life into the elusive idea of Arab unity. A boycott by Syria, however, and the absence of four other heads of state, bode ill for Iraq's ambition to use the Arab League's extraordinary summit in Baghdad as a springboard for regional leadership.

The Iraqi Government last night was still keeping dozens of rooms available in Baghdad's five-star hotels in the hope that President Assad of Syria would change his mind at the last minute, but the signals from Damascus were more than discouraging. Despite intense diplomatic efforts by Egypt, Jordan and Libya to persuade President Assad to participate in the meeting,

there was not a hint to support speculation that Syria, Iraq's most implacable rival, might send a symbolic, low-ranking delegation.

President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria was quoted as saying yesterday that he would not attend the meeting because Syria's absence made the whole exercise "pointless". Apart from Lebanon, whose Syrian-backed Government, in compliance with Damascus's wishes, has also refused to attend the meeting, the heads of state who were not expected to attend were King Hassan of Morocco and Sultan Qaboos of Oman.

The choice of Baghdad as the venue for the extraordinary summit to discuss principally the big influx of Soviet Jews to Israel has clearly complicated President Saddam Hussein's hope of transform-

ing the event into one capable of boosting Iraq's diplomatic prestige in the Arab world. But it is President Assad's refusal to set foot in Iraq which has clearly weakened considerably the prospects of a unified Arab stamp on the emigration issue, which the Palestine Liberation Organization says is tantamount to a declaration of war.

The killing of Arab workers by an apparently deranged Jew a week ago, and the ensuing wave of violence in the occupied territories, has stirred a strong international outcry on which the Arab League, and particularly Iraq, had hoped to capitalize to put pressure on Israel.

A warning by President Mubarak of Egypt that the emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel could provoke a new Middle East war has added momentum and emphasis to Arab

anti-Israeli and anti-Western rhetoric at a time when President Saddam claims to be the victim of an international plot to undermine his popularity in the region.

● GENEVA: The United Nations Security Council, resuming its session on the occupied territories in New York tomorrow, may agree to ask Señor Javier Pérez de Cuellar, the UN Secretary-General, to appoint a special representative to develop contacts to push the peace process forward (Alan McGregor writes). A resolution to this effect was being discussed informally when the Council adjourned its two-day meeting here on Saturday.

Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, told a press conference on Saturday that in earlier addressing the

Council he had "warned (not threatened)" of the danger of a new Arab-Israeli conflict, adding: "The Israelis are saying no to everything. Whether it is UN resolutions or a Baker peace plan, the hawks are talking about expelling the Palestinians across the Jordan. Where do we go from here?" He hoped the Arab summit in Baghdad, opening today, might be a turning point.

Mr Nabil Elarbi, the Egyptian delegate, described the *intifada* as the firm expression by the Palestinians of rejecting the Israeli occupation. Israel had the obligation to end this occupation. In the meantime it must respect the rules governing its presence in the occupied territories. The right to immigration was not an absolute one which could be used to violate the rights of others. "Immigration

and return are two sides of the same coin," he said. The Palestinian people had the right to return to their homeland. The Council must act rapidly. The Israeli delegate, Mr Benjamin Netanyahu, the Deputy Foreign Minister, said the Arab contention that extensive settlement of Jewish immigrants posed a demographic threat to the Palestinian population was nothing but a pretext. "Of the tens of thousands of immigrants who have already arrived in Israel, only 200 have settled in the territories," he claimed.

While delegates from more than 50 countries address the 15-nation Council, the US was not among them. The predominant theme was the necessity of UN initiatives to reduce tension in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Troops kill 5 'rebels' in explosive Armenia

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN MOSCOW

AS A senior Soviet general arrived in Armenia yesterday to quell an "explosive" situation, six Armenians were shot dead by Soviet Interior Ministry troops sent to Yerevan, the Armenian capital, to control nationalist unrest. General Yuri Shatalin, commander of internal forces, vowed to crush and disband the armed bands of Armenian nationalists who, he said, had accumulated a vast arsenal of weapons and had taken control of key buildings.

Tass said the six deaths occurred when troops escorting a passenger train through the Azerbaijani enclave of Nakhichevan were fired on by a group of 15 Armenian rebels as the train pulled in to Yerevan's main station. The troops had used their "right to repel attack", Tass said, and in the ensuing gun battle five Armenians were killed and two wounded; one died shortly afterwards. Ten soldiers were injured in the shootout, three critically.

But Armenian sources said the clash had occurred when Armenian demonstrators had gathered "peacefully" around the Soviet troops, urging them to leave. The soldiers had panicked and opened fire at the crowd, thinking their guns were about to be snatched, Armenian journalists said.

Soviet officials are bracing themselves for more disturbances today, the anniversary of Armenia's brief period of independence from 1918 to 1920. Tensions rose in the area last week when, in defiance of orders from Moscow, Armenia extended its republic elections to include the disputed mountainous region of Nagorno-Karabakh, which is claimed by Azerbaijan. The

Leading article, page 11

Moscow warning on role for Nato

FROM PETER STOTHARD
IN WASHINGTON

PRESIDENT Gorbachev has given a pre-summit warning to the American people that "Nato is a symbol of a dangerous past" and that the Soviet Union will never allow it "the leading role in building a new Europe". In an interview with *Time*, the news magazine, published today, he welcomed the warning atmosphere between East and West but said that the strength of the relationship was being tested, and would be tested again.

"We should keep that in mind," he said, while predicting "disagreement" this week on the central issue of German membership of Nato. He suggested that, if America were not willing to discuss new European security arrangements, he would want to link progress on unification "as closely as possible" to the talks on cutting conventional forces in Europe. He accused Western politicians of "pretending to be more enthusiastic about German reunification than they really are", and said they hoped to use the Soviet Union to put a brake on the process "so that we will get the blame and end up at loggerheads with the Germans".

The interview was received calmly in Washington. Mr James Baker, the Secretary of State, refused yesterday to categorize it as a negotiating ploy but said: "I'm not sure we've heard all we're going to hear."

According to American officials, Mr Gorbachev's apparently threatening remarks were a reflection of weakness rather than strength.

Although Mr Baker accepted that the Soviet Union could refuse to give up its legal rights over Germany, the American summit team seems satisfied that it will have the upper hand in this week's talks both on European security and arms control issues.

Referring to the possibility of Mr Gorbachev being overthrown, Mr Baker emphasized the need to obtain agreements which any successor government would find hard to break. With public expecta-



In the know: Mr Bush gesturing to journalists on a round of golf in Kennebunkport, Maine, yesterday as he was asked about the summit with President Gorbachev

tions of dramatic arms cuts severely reduced, and the focus increasingly on Soviet domestic problems and the security of Europe, officials believe they are safer from a surprise propaganda attack than during previous pre-summit periods.

Although open "Gorbysmania" may be over, respect for the Soviet leader appears to have sunk deep into the American psyche. According

to a poll in *The Washington Post* published yesterday, 73 per cent of Americans now have a favourable impression of the Soviet President, a figure 13 per cent higher than five months ago.

President Bush spent the Memorial Day holiday at his home in Kennebunkport, Maine, dividing his time between his books of summit briefing and his golf clubs and speedboat. He told reporters

that he hoped to persuade the Soviet leader that a united Germany within Nato would pose no threat to the Kremlin, but he appeared to be in no hurry to press the issue.

In a characteristic interview on the first tee of the Anne Arundel course, the President acknowledged that "it will take a while before we have an agreement on how a post-German reunification will look".

Gorbachov's kitbag packed with troubles

By MARY DEJEVSKY

PRESIDENT Gorbachov's visible preparation for this week's Washington summit has been a five-hour meeting with Mr James Baker, the American Secretary of State, and an eight-hour meeting, dominated by German unification, with President Mitterrand of France.

The rest of Mr Gorbachov's time over the past two weeks has been devoted almost exclusively to domestic matters: the proceedings of the Russian Federation congress, the passage of the Government's economic reform programme, and finding a way of keeping Lithuania inside the Soviet Union.

His preoccupation with the home scene is understandable. The Soviet Union is disintegrating perhaps more rapidly and more comprehensively than can be chronicled. This is not only because of the formalized separatist aspirations of the three Baltic states, or the effective autonomy of Moldavia, or the fact that the three Caucasian republics are running out of central control, but because, through its elected representatives, the heart of the Soviet Union, the Russian Federation, is calling for the sort of sovereignty which would render the central Soviet authorities, and the President, virtually redundant.

With street protests against planned price rises, panic buying of basic foods, Ukrainian miners (and doubtless others) threatening to strike, and earlier rumours that he was under threat from disgruntled generals, the Soviet President's American expedition is a mark of the importance he attaches to the superpower relationship.

On the face of it, however, the Washington summit could hardly have come at a worse time. If Mr Gorbachov was hoping for some foreign policy kudos to compensate for his failures at home, he must already be disappointed. The summit may be the least substantial superpower meeting since he took office. The one objective set at the last summit in Malta was agreement on reducing strategic short-range nuclear missiles (Start). Final agreement is not

now expected until the end of the year at the earliest. There may not even be an agreement in principle to be initiated.

The other objective set at Malta, much sought after by the Soviet side, was most favoured nation status for trading with the United States. Washington had made that dependent on the Soviet parliament approving a new entry and exit law ensuring freedom to travel and emigrate. Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the Soviet Foreign Minister, suggested a week ago that the legislation might be rushed through before the summit ended, but it does not feature in the latest revised parliamentary timetable.

An additional factor said to be delaying most favoured nation status for the Soviet Union is Moscow's economic blockade of Lithuania. Whatever the cause, however, the status is not to be granted at the Washington summit, for which the specific agenda now includes a set of cultural and scientific agreements, an accord on reducing chemical weapons stocks, and not much else. The lack of substance to the agenda may be one reason why the meeting has been surrounded by photogenic but less consequential events — two days in Ottawa and the trans-America tour.

At a time when his domestic weakness and the state of the Soviet Union combine to make Mr Gorbachov more of a supplicant than a negotiating partner, it is reasonable to ask why he is none the less setting out for America. Curiously, the very instability of the Soviet Union and the apparent fragility of Mr Gorbachov's position will probably constitute his greatest strength in Washington.

While he may have been frustrated in his ambition to obtain an important arms control treaty and trading privileges, he can still present the Bush Administration with a vision of what could happen in the Soviet Union if the US is unhelpful. Moscow is well aware of the panic caused in the West by rumours of Mr Gorbachov's removal and would probably not be averse to exploiting such worries.

KGB denies plot to kill Yeltsin

FROM RICHARD OWEN IN MOSCOW

IN AN extraordinary act of self-defence, the KGB yesterday denied that it had tried to murder Mr Boris Yeltsin, the charismatic rebel politician who today resumes his struggle to defeat old-style Communist hardliners and become President of the Russian Federation.

The accusation, little noticed at the time, was made in *Smena*, the Leningrad newspaper, earlier this month by a press officer of Mr Yeltsin's Inter-Regional Group of deputies, the liberal opposition block in the Russian Federation parliament. The report said the KGB had taken part in an attempt to sabotage Mr Yeltsin's aircraft while he was flying to Spain last month, and had done so to prevent him gaining power. The KGB denounced this as "crude slander" and said it had asked the public prosecutor to investigate the writer of the article.

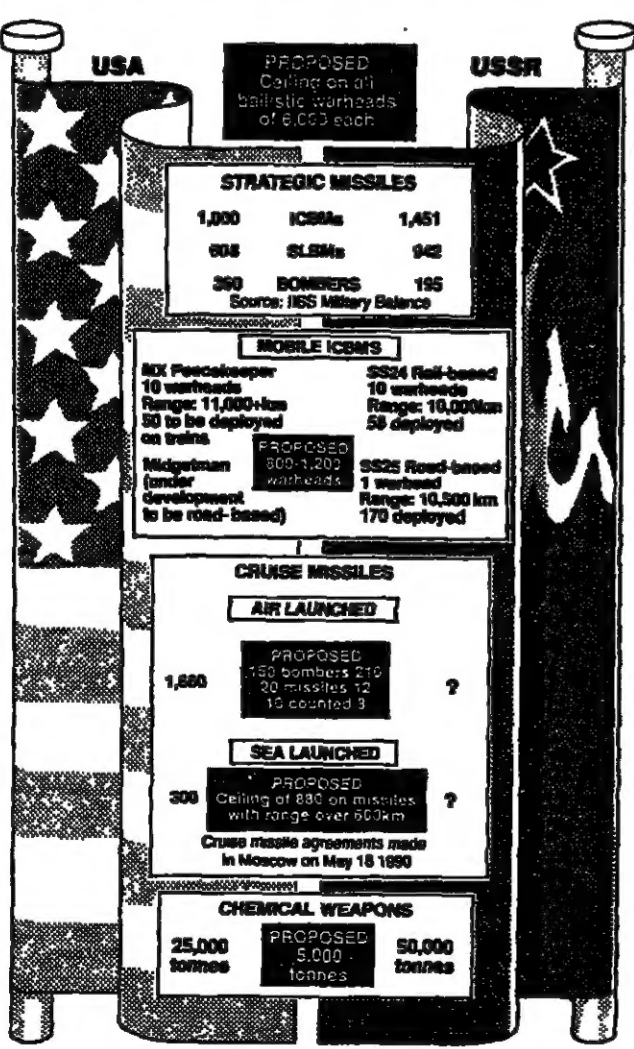
According to Mr Yeltsin's supporters, the aircraft carrying him to Barcelona suffered a series of mysterious mechanical failures. The navigational system collapsed, the fuel supply was cut off, and the undercarriage did not function properly. The aircraft made a successful emergency landing, but a second aircraft developed similar problems, with the fuselage vibrations

reaching "an incredible intensity", *Smena* said.

The article said the Yeltsin group had no "incontrovertible proof" that the KGB was behind the apparent sabotage. But it said the incident "and other signals reaching us" proved that "when it is a question of power, the apparatus will go to any length".

Mr Yeltsin, a tall, white-haired figure with a commanding speaking style and a blunt programme for basic reform, claims that an earlier attempt was made on his life when a car forced him off a bridge last October and into the icy waters of the Moscow river. His hard-line opponents put it about that Mr Yeltsin's mistress had thrown a bucket of water over him. Shortly afterwards, *Pravda* printed an article claiming Mr Yeltsin had been drunk during a tour of the US, but later had to retract and apologize.

Yesterday, the KGB said in a statement published in all Soviet newspapers that it had no knowledge of what had happened to Mr Yeltsin's aircraft. It said the accusation of sabotage was "a shameless falsehood" aimed at causing "further agitation among public opinion". It said the accusation cast doubt on *Smena's* professional integrity and the paper would be investigated.



US sees 'Satan' missile cut as crucial for successful summit

By MICHAEL EVANS, DEFENCE CORRESPONDENT

THE success of the Washington summit between Presidents Bush and Gorbachov will partly depend on the bargaining and counter-bargaining over a huge Soviet intercontinental ballistic missile that Nato codenames "Satan".

This is the SS18, the "heaviest" ICBM in the world, with 10 independently targeted warheads. Moscow has now developed an upgraded fifth model of the SS18.

The US has nothing like it, and for the Americans it has become the most politically volatile element of the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (Start).

It is the missile singled out for a full 50 per cent cut. Most of the other systems will be reduced by only a third. But Washington wants to kill off the new and more accurate SS18 by banning its flight-testing and production of the latest model.

"Satan" has already been flight-tested and there are 308 versions of Model 4 in their silos. The US wants to ban

flight-testing because this would lead to decay of the missile system through lack of use.

The issue has become highly charged in the US. Mr James Baker, the Secretary of State, has been strongly criticized for giving away too much to the Soviet Union when he went to Moscow last week: one concession involved the SS18.

According to sources in Washington, Mr Baker softened the American position on banning production and flight-testing of the upgraded SS18, proposing instead two flights a year and an end to production in 1993.

"But the Soviets didn't buy it," a senior American official said. This will be one of the main problems facing the two leaders at the summit. Moscow resents Washington's focus on Soviet land-based ICBMs and Mr Gorbachov is expected to resist the attempts to stop production of "Satan".

The other outstanding Start issues to be tackled at the summit are:

● Mobile ICBMs: These are

the Soviet rail-based SS24s with 10 warheads, and the single-warhead, road-mobile SS25s; and the planned American equivalents, the MX Peacekeeper and Midgetman. Beneath the ceiling of 6,000 ballistic warheads for each side, the US wants to limit the mobile-missile warheads to 800, but the Soviet Union has stuck to the figure of 1,200, according to sources.

"We're closing in," one US official said, implying that this is one area where the two leaders might strike a compromise at the summit.

● The Soviet Backfire bomber: This is a medium-range bomber but the US maintains that it can be upgraded to a strategic "heavy" bomber and insists that it be included in a treaty. Moscow has so far remained intransigent over Backfire, insisting that it is not part of a strategic system.

The problem for the US is that Moscow is fighting to exclude the bomber from the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) talks in Vienna as well, claiming that it is a land-based naval aircraft.

"If they get their way, the Backfire will fall between both negotiations," the US sources said.

However, the solution to this problem may lie in a letter from President Brezhnev, written at the conclusion of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (Salt 2) in the 1970s, in which he declared that the Soviet Union would not increase the range or production of the Backfire.

Salt 2 was never ratified, but it may be possible for Mr Bush to persuade Mr Gorbachov to give a similar declaration that could be woven into a strategic arms treaty. "We would prefer Backfire to be accounted for in Start as opposed to CFE," the sources said.

● Non-circumvention of the treaty: This is principally an argument about the US selling Trident ballistic missiles to Britain to replace the ageing Polaris force. But, according to US sources, Moscow has accepted that the missiles to be sold to Britain should be exempted. The Americans call this the "grandfathered" approach: that is, where there is an existing arrangement, as there has long been, between Britain and the US, it should not be covered by the treaty. Despite Soviet agreement on this, the two sides have still not managed to find the appropriate phrase to exclude

the British Trident missiles from Start.

● Verification: There are still many outstanding problems over inspection and both sides are anxious to resolve these before the treaty is signed. Under the Intermediate Nuclear Forces treaty, many difficulties arose after signature and special meetings had to be held to sort them out.

The issues resolved in Moscow last week involved, among others, the status of air-launched and sea-launched cruise missiles. Concerning aircraft, it was agreed that the US would be allowed to have 150 bombers, each equipped with a maximum of 20 cruise missiles, although only 10 would be counted under the Start rules.

The Soviet Union, with less capable aircraft, would be allowed 210 bombers, equipped with 12 cruise missiles but counting as eight. In any event, neither side expects to deploy more than about 100 bombers. The ceiling on sea-launched nuclear-tipped cruise missiles was agreed at 880, but this covers only missiles with a range of more than 600 km (375 miles). Shorter-range cruise missiles would be excluded from the agreement.

There are few problems remaining to be ironed out concerning chemical weapons. All the principal elements have been agreed, which are that each superpower's stocks will be destroyed to leave 5,000 tonnes; the US will provide technical co-operation to help the Soviet Union destroy its stocks (unlike the Americans have failed to build a special incinerator); that production of new weapons will cease; and that efforts will be made to translate the bilateral agreement into a global ban. Under this agreement, the US will have to destroy about 20,000 tonnes of chemical weapon stocks and the Soviet Union about 45,000 tonnes, if its claimed stock of 50,000 tonnes is accurate.

America's agreement to cease production was a key concession. It has been developing new binary systems but has not produced enough to replace its existing 25,000 tonnes of stocks. The US has built a chemical weapons destruction facility at Johnston Island in the north Pacific, south-west of Honolulu. The Soviet Union had talked of building a similar facility but it was never started.

Pavarotti gives a lighter tenor to Kremlin agenda

MOSCOW NOTEBOOK by Mary Dejevsky

Someone must have told President Gorbachov after his May Day ordeal on Red Square that he ought to get out and enjoy himself. In the first 10 days of May he and his First Lady were seen at the Bolshoi Theatre no fewer than three times in eight days. They attended the first of three charity concerts by Luciano Pavarotti, a couple of days later they were watching a three-hour musical extravaganza commemorating the 150th anniversary of Tchaikovsky's birth, and on May 8 they were at the gala concert for Victory Day. Since then, Mr Gorbachov has been in a rather different theatre, watching the interminable clashes at the Russian Federation congress from a small semi-circular box towards the front of the Grand Kremlin Palace. The facial expressions recorded by Soviet television put Pavarotti far ahead in the presidential enjoyment stakes.

The President's busy cultural calendar has left him little time to watch television, which is probably all to the good. What were not so long ago anathematized as opiates

of the people are now staple viewing on prime-time television. Recent evening choices included one channel showing Russian Orthodox Church interiors to a background of liturgical music and two channels showing undiluted politics — unedited recordings of the day's meetings of the leisurely Supreme Soviet and the chaotic Moscow City Council. The fourth channel was showing rock videos so filled with sex and violence that they would never get near a British television screen.

Moving out of mass entertainment on to a more elevated plane, the weekly for intellectuals and aspiring intellectuals, the *Literary Gazette*, has recently acquired a new editor. He is Mr Fyodor Burlatsky, the paper's former political observer and a man of liberal inclinations who fell foul of late Brezhnev-era apparatchiks. His priorities have been reflected in the sympathetic treatment of Baltic claims to independence and Russian writers in exile. But he set his stamp on the paper from the first issue he edited,

which carried a front-page interview with the head of Amnesty International and questioned the need for the death penalty. The Soviet Union still has the death penalty for a wide range of crimes — but is likely to restrict its use under a new criminal code published in draft 18 months ago but still not approved.

Variety and enlightenment in the cultural field are, alas, still far from being found in any other aspect of Soviet daily life. It is especially remote from the service sector. A few weeks ago, a gang of men with a pneumatic drill arrived in the hallway of our office block and proceeded to grind up the tiled floor (laid only a couple of years ago). For several days the rubble which looked like a giant Spitak after the earthquake, was passable only on a flimsy plank placed across the destruction.

The old floor has been replaced by large slabs of red granite which are lethal when it rains. Because the granite did not fit, an awkwardly shallow stair was inserted at the bottom of the almost regular

staircase. If you knew that the same block badly needs a new rubbish chute, repairs to the bannisters and a thorough clean of the common areas, you would be tempted to ask why they started on the floor. When you multiply this minor wastage across the length and breadth of the Soviet economy, you catch a fleeting glimpse of the problems facing perestroika.

Just occasionally, though, a method is revealed behind the madness. Soviet lifts, like much else in Soviet life, tend to be festooned with instructions, prohibitions and general regulations which take too long to read if the lift is working and have no use if it is not. One of the many notices, though, has an appealing directness: "Before opening the doors, check that the lift has arrived, otherwise you may fall down the shaft." After months of ignoring even this blunt statement, I approached the lift last week to see only half a lift, and a gaping black hole underneath.

Western ways may not have made any dent on Soviet services, but Anglicisms

are bludgeoning their way into the Russian language — to the disapproval of patriotic lexicographers. The latest example, heard from sources as socially different as Mr Gorbachov and a peasant on the suburban train is "fifty-fifty" — pronounced "fefti-fefti" — meaning "six of one and half a dozen of the other".

More insidious are the borrowings of whole phrases and concepts which are translated into Russian. In recent weeks the Soviet media have provided such classics as "the light at the end of the tunnel" and "far from Soviet experience" — "There is no such thing as a free lunch", though in a concession to Soviet habits, lunch is translated as "breakfast".

Some of the more hallowed words in the post-1917 vocabulary are also changing their meaning, including some of the absolute basics. Where once the office driver might have insulted the reckless character who performs an unannounced U-turn in front of him as "that citizen", he now refers to him contemptuously as "that comrade".

Rail strike detracts from free Polish vote

FROM ROGER BOYES IN WARSAW

POLES yesterday voted in their country's first free election for 50 years but they were more preoccupied by a critical rail strike and the difficulties facing the Solidarity-led Government than in the impenetrable lists of local council candidates.

Initial figures indicated that turnout might be the same as last June's national elections (about 60 per cent), when Solidarity trounced the communists. But that poll was weighted to give the communists and their allies a dominant say in the lower house of parliament, only by luring away the communist party's coalition partners did Solidarity manage to grab control of the Government. The local elections have no such built-in obstacles and are designed to transfer some basic state functions to local communities and drive the communists from the communes.

"Frankly, I didn't want to vote for communists or even leftists within Solidarity," said a scientist, aged 26, emerging from the polling station in Zuzawia Street, the Warsaw district of Mr Tadeusz Mazowiecki, the Prime Minister. "I'm a conservative, a member of the right-wing Union for Realpolitik, and there was not an appropriate candidate. So I just voted for a local artisan who I know will do a reasonable job."

Although it has been assumed that Solidarity will be the big winner in the 48,000 Polish constituencies, the issues are more complex than in June. Then it was a matter of kissing goodbye to the old system. Now, Solidarity has an identity crisis.

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity chairman, dashed to Sulepek on Saturday night to persuade railway workers to abandon the strike that is burdening the economy and

which threatens the market reform programme of the Government. Mr Walesa proposed a 14-day strike moratorium while he tried to sort out the dispute with Mr Mazowiecki. "If that fails I will join you in a hunger strike," he promised. But the workers were not convinced and the strike continues in pursuit of higher wages and a purge of the railway management. There will be a warning strike today and from tomorrow evening all freight transport will be blocked.

Mr Mazowiecki, after casting his vote, made plain that the Government had no intention of giving in to wage claims that would trigger off other demands and fuel inflation.

In the best organized Solidarity regions such as Nowy Sacz, voters flocked to the polls yesterday to signal their support for the Government's programme. In Warsaw, where the early turnout was low, it was all the more complicated. "Of course, I'm not interested in local issues, rubbish collection and such things," said a 62-year-old leaving Mr Mazowiecki's polling station. "I cast my vote to protest against Solidarity's offensive style of election propaganda."

In fact, there was little election propaganda anywhere. Most voters saw the names of the candidates for the first time when they entered the polling stations. An elderly widow of a Politburo member approached me in the Klonowa Street polling station and asked how many candidates she should put a cross next to.

"Only one."

"What should I do with all the others - scrub them out?"

"No, just leave them."

"What are they there for then?" It was a confusing day in Poland.



Mr Mazowiecki emerging yesterday from a polling booth after casting his vote in Warsaw

Ceausescu trial stirs up desire for blood revenge

FROM CHRISTOPHER WALKER IN SIBIU, ROMANIA

FIVE months after their execution, the ghost of the Ceausescus has come back to haunt Romania through the televised show trial of their youngest son and chosen heir, Mr Nicu Ceausescu, which reopens here today amid a morbid national fascination that has reawakened the desire for blood revenge.

Although the accused faces the prospect of hard labour for life, many ordinary Romanians would like to see him shot, hanged or worse.

The former First Secretary of the Sibiu Communist Party has so far displayed little sign of remorse. He has impressed only by his unpleasantness.

So afraid are the authorities that Romanians will attempt to take their own revenge that the 15-storey Continental Hotel next to the courtroom was closed to guests for fear it could be used by snipers. Armoured personnel carriers ringed the building throughout the proceedings and paratroopers guarded corridors.

The start of the hearing on Saturday revealed a level of callousness in the Ceausescu regime that even some Romanians had not expected. Ordinary Romanians who before the December revolution were restricted to only two hours' television a day of excruciating tedium, (mostly the speeches of his father in full Marxist flood) heard how Mr Ceausescu had learnt about the mass killings in Timisoara from Italian television, which he was watching via the satellite dish installed on the roof of his luxury villa.

At a time when most Romanians were unable to find

sufficient food even after hours of queuing the court was told that another of Mr Nicu Ceausescu's main concerns was whether on December 20 his daily plane-load of food, flown especially from Bucharest, had landed at Sibiu airport. The day before he spent the evening drinking cognac and playing chess.

Unlike the other leading figures in the communist regime who have already appeared on show trials, which are poorly administered and far removed from the judicial propriety of Nuremberg which



they aspire to emulate, Mr Ceausescu did not look cowed for a moment during his nine hours in the dock.

Nor did he display a flicker of emotion about the execution of both his parents on December 25. Rather, he suggested to the five-man military tribunal that he had abandoned them and was attempting to make his peace with the revolutionary National Salvation Front when he was arrested driving with his mistress on December 22. He claimed that he was going to Bucharest with the intention of making contact with the leader of the Front. But many Romanian officials believe

that Mr Ceausescu, found cowering in the car, with a cap pulled over his face, was trying to escape to the nearby Banescu airport.

Equipped with a matronly female lawyer whose main achievement during the opening day of proceedings was to secure him permission to sit down in the dock due to the stab wound in the abdomen he received when he was caught, Mr Ceausescu repeatedly questioned witnesses and even disputed points with the prosecutor.

Using flamboyant hand gestures reminiscent of his father, he repeatedly denied charges of genocide relating to the court's accusation that he had ordered the security forces to open fire on peaceful demonstrators in Sibiu causing 89 deaths and over 200 injuries.

While previous defendants in the show trials have repeatedly expressed their distaste for the old dictatorship, Mr Ceausescu made no apology for it. The impression he left was of a bored, decadent and spoilt man who had been doing his stint in the provinces on his parents' instructions as part of the necessary grooming period before succeeding them.

Some members of the British tabloid press who had flown in under the false impression that details of Mr Ceausescu's notorious womanizing, drinking and depraved sexual appetites would feature in evidence, were left at one point to take notes about whether or not he had the necessary licence for an argon found in his Bucharest mansion.



President Landsbergis of Lithuania and his wife Grazine attending the opening concert of a folklore festival yesterday in Vilnius. The profits from the event will be paid into the republic's economic blockade fund

Budapest Socialists shift to right

FROM ERNEST BECK IN BUDAPEST

HAVING lost 700,000 members since breaking from the former ruling communists, and licking its wounds after a humiliating fourth place defeat in last month's general election, the Hungarian Socialist Party yesterday declared a new identity for itself as a party of "social democratic character and value".

A policy document adopted at the second party congress edged the official programme towards mainstream West European social democracy in the hope of distancing the Socialists from their image as heirs to the discredited communists. "I see as our models the Italian Socialist Party or the Swedish Social Democrats," Mr Imre Pozsgay, the former minister who was elected vice-chairman, said. "We recognize that this country can only be saved through political compromise."

The policy document called for the creation of a market economy in which "private property is the necessary driving force", a radical change in rhetoric from the party's first manifesto, which advocated a mixed economy of state and private ownership. It continues to pledge solidarity with wage-earners and supports the trade unions, but tones down references to its Marxist roots, saying Marx's teachings are not a recipe for solutions to the problems facing the country.

Mr Gyula Horn, the former Foreign Minister who gained international recognition for his decision to allow East Germans to travel through Hungary to the West last

summer, was elected chairman of the party.

● **BELGRADE:** Mr Ante Markovic, Yugoslavia's Prime Minister, unruffled by the nationalist disputes tearing Yugoslavia's federal structures apart, took Yugoslavia's feuding communists by surprise by announcing that he and his Government intended to form a separate party to contest the election for the federal parliament planned for the late autumn (Dessa Trevisan writes).

Mr Markovic, who advocates Western-style economic and political reforms and enjoys the support of nearly all Yugoslavia's nations, made his disclosure to Reuters and the BBC, suggesting that it was intended to influence opinion in countries where his Government enjoys support.

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Split grows in Estonia's Russian ranks

FROM ANATOL LIEVEN IN KOHTLA-JAARVE

A CONGRESS of Russian deputies in Estonia this weekend revealed a Russian population divided among themselves as well as from the Estonian majority.

The congress met here, in Russian-dominated north-eastern Estonia, to elect a two-chamber "legislature" and an executive called the Council of National Economy. The responsibilities assumed by the new bodies - which are unlikely to be fully recognized by Moscow, let alone the Estonian government - include confirming laws passed in Moscow and Tallinn and co-ordinating the activities of local councils.

Two committees have been set up for this, covering Tallinn and towns near by and north-eastern Estonia. Among the committees' tasks is co-ordinating the work of police, who are mainly Russians.

The possibility has been raised that if Estonia leaves the Soviet Union, the north-east may part company with Estonia to join the Russian Federation. However, few Russians in Estonia favour this. It would drastically worsen the political position of the Russians of Tallinn, while those in the north-east can see the desperate economic condition of the Russian Federation.

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Tinkering to ill effect

Ronald Butt

In the public scrutiny of Labour's preliminary manifesto, *Looking to the Future*, attention has rightly been concentrated on the compromises and ambiguities in its policies for economic management. Yet its approach to constitutional change and to "rights" legislation is hardly less revealing of the party's personality.

The commitment to "create a new elected Second Chamber in place of the anachronism of the House of Lords" is particularly symptomatic of Labour's practice of trying to keep its options open by making statements intended to be all things to all people. That the composition of the Lords should be better related to current political realities has long been common ground among responsible politicians. But Labour doctrinaires have persistently obstructed reform. They have been committed to the principle of a unicameral parliament so there would be no brake on the programme of a socialist government. If a single-chamber parliament could not be had, then Labour preferred to keep a House of Lords which could be ridiculed by "grousemoors" abuse of its hereditary element and threatened with total abolition. So despite its inbuilt Tory majority, the Upper House usually feels free to make more trouble for a Conservative than for a Labour government.

In its new guise of moderation, however, Labour has accepted that there should be a second chamber and has formally adopted proposals produced by a policy review under Mr Roy Hattersley, the deputy leader. Labour's second chamber would be elected (method undecided, but probably on some regional basis), but would be shorn of its powers to delay legislation, apart from designated legislation dealing with individual or constitutional rights.

By what criteria such legislation would be designated remains tantalizingly unclear, but it would presumably be related in part to the Charter of Rights which is also proposed. Like all so-called Bills of Rights, this would no doubt prescribe general principles which would then have to be interpreted in the courts, so transferring what is virtually political power from the elected Parliament to the unelected judiciary. Labour would also give its second chamber power to "prevent a government delaying an election beyond the five-year limit", which has its funny side since the only such proposals in modern times have come from socialists. In 1933, Stafford Cripps (in a symposium to which Clement Attlee also contributed) thought a Labour government could not "maintain its position of control without some exceptional means, such as the prolongation of the life of a parliament for a further term without an election".

Still, Labour's conversion to some sort of second chamber is welcome. What is not welcome is its intention that this should have no power to delay, but could only revise general Bills, and also that it would be unable to initiate any legislation — which would probably mean that no ministers would sit in it.

To weaken the Lords in this way flies in the face of constitutional needs. For the greater part of their history the Lords have been a chamber of real power whose hereditary basis reflected the realities of politics in the nation. Even after the Commons had overtaken them by their control of the purse in the 17th century, the Lords remained important in reality as well as dignity, until after the first Reform Act began the process of democratization which led to their loss of power under the Parliament Act of 1911. The composition of the Lords should now be reformed in a manner that would again make it possible for them to have real but secondary power.

Yet we now know from Mr Kinnoch himself that despite the preliminary manifesto, nothing is actually going to happen. Some weeks ago, it was claimed by Labour peers (most of whom are appalled by the Hattersley proposals) that Mr Kinnoch had assured them that nothing would be done without reference to a Royal Commission. This was taken to mean that nothing would be done until all. Now, over the weekend, he has stated in an interview that replacing the Lords with an elected chamber would take up too much time in Labour's first parliament and that he would rather concentrate on his Charter of Rights. I take this to mean that there will not even be a Royal Commission, which is certainly what I was told on Friday (I am sure in good faith) from Mr Hattersley's camp, which took the view that if Mr Kinnoch had wanted one it would have been in the policy document.

Lords reform is too important to be imposed by a single party without general consultation and consensus, which Labour is clearly unwilling to attempt. Its inclusion in the preliminary manifesto is merely a gesture for internal party purposes. A Charter of Rights seems more politically alluring, though the kind of "rights" (which are generally constraints on the freedom of others) that appeal to Labour are more likely to be unpopular than popular under the electoral searchlight. Yet a good second chamber would be an invaluable constitutional buttress. How important it could and should be will be illustrated when the Lords come to decide after the Whitsun recess whether to reject the Bill passed by the Commons to permit the trial of alleged war criminals for crimes committed more than 45 years ago.

...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

I am sorry that Dr Owen has reacted with such disdain to Screaming Lord Sutch's offer of a pact, post-Boote. From a party which polled three times as many votes as Dr Owen's, it was a statesmanlike gesture.

It is time to reassess the Loomies. World events have proved far more bizarre than the Monster Raving Loony Party's own manifesto, and David Sutch himself has melted in his later years. If the youth was stranger than fiction, the truth has proved stronger than fiction, and none of us should feel ashamed about where once we stood. In the long term, we are all standing on our heads.

Besides, minority parties greatly exaggerate the importance of policy. Policy is of absolutely no interest to the public. Every so often — for reasons probably related to sunspots — the public get fed up with the government. They then generally vote for the Official Opposition, as long as its leader looks like a nice guy on TV.

But occasionally they get fed up with both the government and the opposition, too. The voters' fancy then takes them to "third parties", of which there can be dozens. Astute politicians should wake up to the implication: voters do not care about doctrinal differences between third parties. On the voters' political map, these parties are all located in the same place. It is marked: "A plague on both your houses".

In such circumstances it is utterly counter-productive for minority parties to try to educate the voters into distinguishing between them. Electorates wish to see the pasture on the other side as hazily greener, and will talk by the nettles about the thistles only weakly both.

I recall canvassing in the Crosby by-election, won by Shirley Williams. "They should bring back hanging and get rid of all these coloureds," an old lady told me. "So I'm voting for Mrs Williams."

Liberals, of course, reject the implication, and that is where they go astray. This tiny party has laboured to frame "responsible policies" on a whole range of issues. Often it has succeeded, but to what purpose? Its best ideas are hijacked by the two major parties, while the public takes no notice. The sight at Westminster last week of Matthew Taylor explaining, with earnest intensity, his party's plans for local income tax had the tragic dignity of *Madame Butterfly* making plans for the return of Li Pinkerton, and moved one almost to tears.

There can be no doubt what the public wants, and it is not more policies. It is for a household of nice and "alternative" people headed by a good-looking man called David. They do not care about the furniture as long as the doormat says "Welcome", and they do not care whether David's surname is Steel, Owen or Sutch. Indeed, as Mr Ashdown's real name is not Paddy but Jeremy, he might as well be David too. It's a sensible name. All the candidates of the Green Liberal Social Monster Front should be called David.

Now, I said the GLSMF does not need policies. I must qualify that. It is true that the public do not wish to acquaint themselves with a party's proposals; but that is not to say they believe a party should not have any. That would be irresponsible. The solution is to borrow the Commons procedure for Ten Minute Rule Bills.

These Bills, moved by private members, stand little chance of outlining the moment of their presentation but give the backbencher a chance to make his case. After doing so, one advances, bowing, from the Bar of the House to Mr Speaker, and hands him "the Bill" (tied, as I recall, in ribbon).

It is not a real Bill. There is nothing in it. Just the title, and the ribbon. Thus the GLSMF manifesto should be an empty ceremonial scroll: a symbol of their determination to take the policy thing seriously, should that ever become necessary.

The public demands nothing less, and nothing more. That the Labour Party, at least, understands this was triumphantly demonstrated last week.

Julia Neuberger argues for a planned commitment as well as events like the Telethon

Wanted: charter for regular charity

Like a mammoth village fête, the ITV Telethon appeal this holiday weekend will raise millions of pounds for charity. The first, two years ago, lasted 27 hours and brought in £23 million, which was distributed mainly to small local charities.

The British public undoubtedly responds well to the urgency of a TV appeal, and though Telethon does not present anything quite as searing as Band Aid's pictures of starving Ethiopians, the audience makes remarkably large donations to charities they have probably never heard of before.

This raises a question. Would people give more, or differently, if they had better knowledge of individual charities, or thought more about their giving in the first place, rather than donating on the spur of the moment as a result of an emotional appeal? For the evidence, we are not a nation of planned givers: the Government's initiative on payroll donations, for example, has not yet proved a huge success — though possibly that is because many people do not want their employers to

know which charities they support.

The question is not an academic one, because how people give profoundly affects the way charities carry out their work. At present, small voluntary organizations, which cannot afford the publicity of the large and famous charities but which fill vital gaps in local community welfare, find it hard to organize their work really effectively. Telethon-type fund-raising does provide them with larger sums, but these are intermittent, one-off grants that cannot necessarily be relied upon.

As a result, the small bodies have to spend a disproportionate amount of time chasing money, rather than carrying out the work they were set up to do. They are often perplexed at the apparent whim displayed by some donors, and can also find it hard to establish the rationale behind the grant-making policies of the major trusts.

The time has come to consider a code of giving, a type of ten commandments for the donor, that is because with every receipt from every charity, and to be taught in

every school. The ideal is that planned giving should become the norm, with big events such as Telethon providing the welcome cream on the cake.

Maimonides, the 12th-century Jewish teacher, listed eight orders of charity. Giving miserably was at the bottom, followed by giving willingly but not enough, giving only after being asked, giving before being asked, giving so that the giver does not know who the recipient is, giving so that the recipient does not know who the donor is, giving so that neither knows the identity of the other, and, finally, giving enough for the recipient never to need to ask for charity again.

A 1990s code of giving would look rather different, but it might include such instructions as, "Have you worked out what percentage of your income you are giving away?" Or, "How have you assessed this charity to which you are giving money?" Such reminders might encourage people to plan their giving with banker's orders and covenants, as well as making generous donations to Telethon.

It is the relationship between single donations and regular giving which needs to be explored, and since neither appears to discourage the other, overkill is unlikely. The newly founded Association of Charitable Foundations, a grouping of the major grant-giving trusts of the charity world, including Telethon, is ideally placed to instigate this rethinking. The association meets to discuss funding policy, long-term strategy, and where government responsibility can be seen to end and that of voluntary organizations to begin.

It could also promote creative thinking about giving, challenge accepted wisdom and push charities into drawing up a new code. It could work alongside religious bodies, trade unions, professional associations and employers in encouraging and recognizing charitable giving and commitment to the voluntary sector.

Besides promoting discussion of the principles behind giving, the association needs also to examine practicalities. It is essential to keep pace with changes in government

thinking; for example, Telethon is now one of the biggest grant-givers, but its future is uncertain because it depends on whether the ITV companies and government alike are committed to the endeavour. It could also promote initiatives to make giving easier, such as charity cheques from the Charities Aid Foundation, tax incentives for donors, or more successful charity credit card schemes which would allow people to give to more than one charity.

Local charities get money from many first-time donors who almost give by accident, their heartstrings having been pulled, perhaps, by a compelling news item. If this situation is to change, public debate will be required. It will also require educating schoolchildren to accept that giving time and money is an essential part of life in a community.

The author is a trustee of the Telethon Trust and of the City Parochial Foundation, and is a visiting fellow at the King's Fund Institute.

If they are not the tunes of the devil, let's hear them

Bernard Levin, lamenting a reported

French ban, sees the church as a suitable setting for all kinds of music

A French gentleman I met the other day gave me some alarming news. The Catholic hierarchy in France, he said, had banned all secular music from their churches. When I asked the reason, he said that the use of non-liturgical accompaniments to the service had been getting out of hand, and the *dernière paille* was reached when *le hard rock* was heard resounding from High Mass in a provincial cathedral, to the infinite scandal of the devout.

Name of a pipe, though one takes the point. But this, if it is true, must surely rank high among instances of throwing out the baby, or at the very least the soap, with the bathwater. "Make a joyful noise unto the Lord, all the earth," says Psalm 98, and who would wish to deny the Lord the sweet sounds of music? Better than the scent of burnt offerings in His nostrils, I'll be bound.

Some time ago, I had occasion to rebuke an English clergyman for banning applause in his church — applause, that is, for a piano recital, the programme being wholly secular, but not in the least irreverent; surely that should be the test. I cannot believe that the walls of French churches have been resounding with whatever is the French for "Daisy, Daisy, give me your answer, do," as the nuptial knot was being tied, or "Massa's in de cold, cold ground," at a funeral, though I have to say that I would not myself think either out of place in the circumstances.

After the horrors of my earliest introduction to music, which I have recounted elsewhere, the next exposure to the loveliest of the arts was the music in chapel at my boarding school. If my infant attempts to learn the violin brought on a savage rejection of the whole idea of music, the things we had to sing there did nothing but confirm my belief that it was an unqualified pestilence.

Mind, the hymns I greatly enjoyed, and the psalms only a little less. It was the more substantial items that mattered. Surely children — innocent children who have done no harm — are

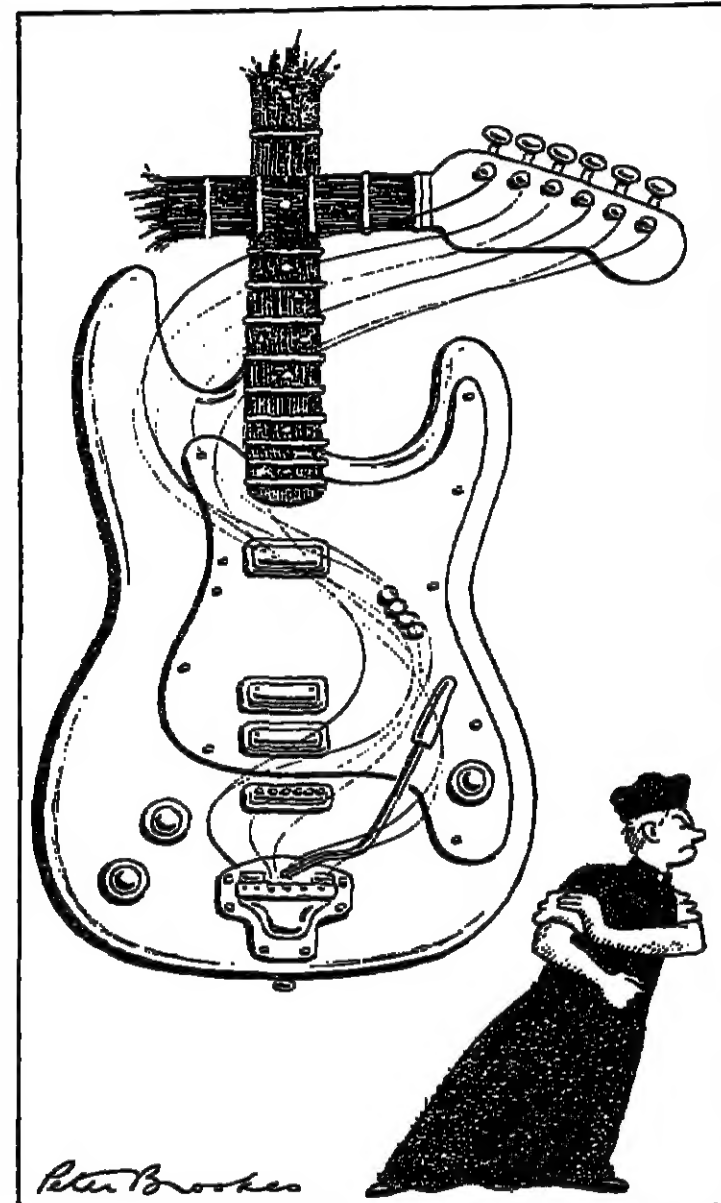
not still suffering Stanford's *Magnificat*? If they are, there should be prosecutions under the laws against baby-battering. As for Parry's *Nunc Dimittis*, I suspect that it was not the Lord who guided his pen, but His Satanic Majesty, the Father of Mischief.

Shaw, in his music-critic days, once started an article "Parry is sickening for another oratorio", and the image was perfect. There was a performance of Parry's *Job* a few years ago in London, and I went to it, having long since taken music to my heart and even forgiven both him and Stanford for postponing my entry into the heaven of *die holde Kunst*. I longed to discover that I had misjudged him all those years ago, but I hadn't; it was perfectly awful from beginning to end.

The musical director at my school was C.S. Lang, "Doc" we called him. He must long ago have been gathered to Handel's bosom in heaven for organizing an annual performance of *Messiah* in the chapel, with the whole school as chorus. As far as I know, he wrote only one work, its title sufficiently descriptive: *Tuba Tune*. I shall never cease to blush with shame when I recall the occasion, on *Face the Music*, when I was given it to identify, and failed. (I hadn't heard it for nearly 40 years, but that was no excuse.)

There must have been, some time during the centuries, a pope or two who was expert in music; I wouldn't be surprised if there was one who wrote some. (The nice thing about sentences like that is that there is bound to be a reader who knows the answer, and takes the trouble to enlighten me.) I fear that there must have been many who thought it at least distracting and at worse devilish. But then, you see, you are stuck good and proper when you get to Rossini's *Petite Messe Solennelle*.

I last heard it in, of all places, Adelaide Cathedral, and I wish I had known at the time about the French decree, because I could have blown the cruel edict out of the water with a single shot. Rossini was, presumably, a faithful son of the Church; faithful enough, anyway, to write a mass.



Well, little it may be, but he could not have been solem in a torture-dungeon; it sparkles along as merrily as one of his second Act endings. Now if you ban, say, *Va pensiero* from the order of service because it is not sufficiently reverent (though it is as reverent as any music ever written), how can you accommodate Rossini's Mass, which has everybody smiling throughout and occasionally laughing uproariously as well?

The performance in Adelaide, incidentally, had more than Rossini to cheer up the congregation. The Half-way through, a lunatic lady left her seat and clambered on to the conductor's podium. The ba-

ton was in the hand of Maurice Fredman, who kept his nerve magnificently, even when the intruder, having studied his technique, began to wave her arms about in a most commendable impersonation, though her beat was rather more in the misty style of Furtwängler than the crisp technique of Mr Fredman. She was led away, gently.

Does the Three Choirs Festival still go on? I hope so, though I wouldn't be surprised if somebody had pulled down Hereford Cathedral because it was getting in the way of the traffic. I cannot now remember whether the festival was entirely liturgical, but even if

it was (and is) there could surely be no total ban.

Of course, Hereford and Adelaide, and for that matter my school, are Anglican centres, and it is the Catholics who are down on extra-curricular music-making. More precisely, perhaps, it is the French Catholics; I cannot believe that the Italians, decrees or no decrees, would exclude beautiful and fitting music merely because it was uncanonical; dammit, the Verdi *Requiem* is more operatic than *In Ballo in Maschera* itself.

Some religions are severe on the pictorial arts, presumably because of the Lord's insistence that graven images are forbidden by the second commandment. Is there any religion that bans music altogether, sacred as well as profane? Surely not, though I have never been to a Quaker service (meeting, I should have said), and they may eschew it as they eschew other forms of adornment which could disturb the directness with which they approach their God.

The Old Testament is full of music, though that cannot be the reason why every Jewish mother is convinced that her infant son is going to be a violin virtuoso. Mind you, there must be an explanation for the astonishing fact that almost all the world's great violinists have been Jews, and the phenomenon continues. Did Jesus say anything about music? Off-hand, I know of no reference to it, and that can hardly be because the violin did not then exist, for Jewish mothers certainly did. All the arts, through the centuries, have laid their tributes at Christ's feet, and assuredly the tributes have not been spurned, references or no references; how terribly bare and cold the world would be if Christian art had never been born. Presumably, music was enlisted very early in the service of religion, which is hardly surprising, in view of its enormous potency. (Sound is more powerful than sight.)

Perhaps, though, it is the potency which disturbed the French Catholic hierarchy as more and more secular music was heard in their churches. I do not suppose anyone ever dared to mount *Tristan* in Notre Dame, though on the other hand *Parafal* might have been thought suitable, despite its unorthodoxy. I hope my French acquaintance was mistaken, and if he was not, I hope that the ban will soon be lifted.

A rapid climb up the ratings

Ministers are accustomed to the red-carpet treatment from pressure groups, but the party which the Campaign for Quality Television is giving for David Mellor next month is unusual in the extreme. It was Mellor who piloted the Broadcasting Bill through the Commons — and the CQT was set up specifically to oppose it. Broadcasters feared that the Bill would herald the importation of American standards to British television, with the highest bidders triumphing over considerations of quality. "Philistine" was one of the politer words used about Mellor.

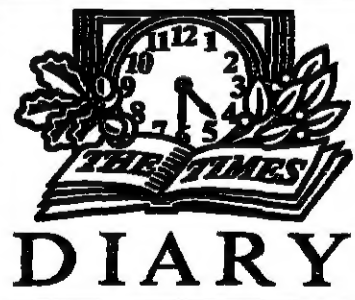
But the skillful way he steered the Bill through the Commons and the concessions he granted in response to the broadcasters' fears have won over all but the sternest critics. Simon Aldby, director of the campaign, says: "His mastery of the subject is astonishing and his stamina has surprised all who have met him."

Robin Corbett, the Labour spokesman who battled with Mellor throughout the Bill, is less enthusiastic. "People have been mesmerized by David Mellor's Fred Astaire-like footwork rather than the point. The fact is, he presided over a Bill that was lousy at the start and is now only slightly less worse than it was." But even Corbett's sour grapes will not perturb Mellor. "Slightly less worse" is probably the nicest thing a Labour spokesman has said about a piece of Tory legislation since the last election.

Simon Hughes, of the Liberal Democrats, went down complaining in a weekend duel with Labour's *Harrier* Harman. The two MPs skipped 60-foot boats in a race on the River Thames in aid of LWT's Telethon appeal. Thirty yards from home, Hughes's boat sank, leaving Harman the easy winner. He suspects sabotage, but observers say his performance mirrored that of the Liberal Democrats at election time.

Hard act to follow

With the National Gallery's acquisition of the multi-million pound Berggruen Collection on long-term loan, Lord Rothschild's tenure as chairman, due to expire next year, has been dazzlingly crowned — and has fuelled the speculation about his successor. Being a trustee of a national collection is no longer a sinecure providing eminent and amusing adornments for fashionable dinner tables; these days trustees are expected to work for the gallery, and there is no question that Rothschild has been highly effective. But who next? The chairman is appointed from



South for safety

The flight south by Scottish Tory MPs routed at the last election has paid off for one. Michael Ancram, the former Scottish Office minister, has been rewarded with the safe seat of Deverges. As revealed here, Mrs Thatcher's edict that the defeated Scottish 10 were not to seek bolt holes in England was lifted to give bright prospects such as Ancram a chance to return to Westminster. But Labour MPs take this decision as evidence that the Tories have given up hope of a recovery north of the border. Ancram faced stiff competition at Deverges from three ministerial advisers, Tessa Kewick (health), Patrick Rock (environment) and Judith Chaplain, adviser to the Chancellor, John Major. Only Chaplain, an economist, made it to the shortlist of three. Ancram's selection is expected to be heard by the other Scottish exiles and provide more ammunition for Labour and the Scottish Nationalists.

Cooler gospel

One of the unused casualties of the Strangeways upheaval could be corporate worship in Britain's prisons, that staunch body of men, the prison chaplains. Keith Pound, Chaplain General, expresses the fear that because the Strangeways riot started in the chapel, prison governors will severely restrict services, which often gather prisoners in far greater numbers than prison staff. "A chaplain going round the wings gathering men and women together in little groups in odd cells and nooks and crannies is, not corporate wor-

ship," he says. Belmarsh, the new prison nearing completion near Plumstead, south-east London, has a chapel, but chaplains fear that prisoners still on the drawing board will be built without one.

Even if chapels are dispensable, chaplains are not, insists the latest issue of *Church Times*. It says that during the Strangeways riot, a group of Muslim prisoners was moved to Shrewsbury. It was Ramadan, when no food or drink may be taken during the day, and no halal meat was available for the evening meal. John Waddington-Feather, Shrewsbury's assistant chaplain, defused a potentially explosive situation by persuading the prisoners to become temporary vegetarians and the governor to allow them to cook their vegetarian meal after sundown.

Dangerous liaisons

Ian Greer, already in difficulties over revelations to Commons select committee about payments made to MPs by his lobbying outfit, may have stored up more trouble with his plan to increase his parliamentary clout by recruiting Labour parliamentarians to his cause. Among the party faithful, Pettifor is best known for her loudly proclaimed support for various hard-left groupings, which has made her *persona non grata* with all but the most fervent anti-Kinnockites. Pettifor claims her political views are irrelevant — "My work with Ian Greer will be on the basis of my professional experience and knowledge as parliamentary liaison officer for both the GLC and ILEA," she says.



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WHAT HE LEAVES BEHIND

As President Gorbachev prepares to fly to Canada and Washington for this week's summit, the Soviet Union seems to be collapsing about him. The killings in Armenia have reopened a wound which was staunchly last January but which is still festering. The economy was gridlocked even before the announcement of price rises precipitated a panic which can only get worse. Not only are the Baltic states stubbornly disobedient; the other republics too are pursuing independence by stealth. Rumours of a military coup are probably disinformation. But the situation is undoubtedly volatile.

That President Bush is unlikely to do anything at the summit to destabilize Mr Gorbachev is poor consolation for the Soviet leader. His foreign policy, though still admired abroad, cuts little ice at home. This week's pomp and circumstance may help a little to promote his new image as the statesmanlike president, aloof from the squalor of Soviet politics. Like de Gaulle, he may resort to dire warnings of anarchy to bolster his rule: "Après moi le déluge." The trouble is that for many the deluge has already happened. *Glasnost* forced the Soviet peoples to examine themselves in the mirror. They did not like what they saw.

Everywhere the response has been to fall back on long-dormant national sentiment, most recently in Russia itself. The nationalist genie, once uncorked, is unlikely to return to its bottle until the people have a leader who embodies Russian traditions better than the communists have ever been able to do.

Mr Yeltsin has most obviously played to the patriotic gallery. His "bloc for democratic Russia" embraces a wide spectrum. He has far more charm than his rivals for the presidency of the Russian Federation, and it was good for his image that the KGB should yesterday have denied rumours that it had tried to kill him. However, Mr Yeltsin is no more credible as a democrat than the reformed communists still hanging on in Eastern Europe.

There is no reason to suppose that the Russians, any more than their former satellites, will be satisfied with a pale communist imitation of nationalism. If they want a nationalist, then they may well eject the

reformists along with the hardliners at the first opportunity. Even if he continues to ascend Mr Gorbachev's creaky constitutional staircase, Mr Yeltsin is likely to remain a transitional figure, driven by forces beyond his control, and doomed to be cast aside if the power of the Communist Party were ever broken.

Having first deprived Mr Yeltsin of his power base in the capital, the Soviet President allowed his return to prominence, without attempting to appease him by the offer of high office. Mr Gorbachev is bitter towards his former protégé. They are not on speaking terms. Yet reconciliation is not inconceivable.

The reason lies in the new, uncontrollable quality of Soviet national and ethnic conflict. Mr Gorbachev now understands the terrifying strength of these forces, and he may regret his failure to find other Yeltsins in the Baltic states and the Transcaucasus to act as lightning conductors on the parapet of empire. Mr Gorbachev cannot afford to make the same mistake in the heartland, in Russia itself. All the President's placemen are not enough. Mr Gorbachev and Mr Yeltsin need one another.

The future of the Soviet Union is probably more uncertain now than at any time since Stalin's death. Mr Gorbachev may neutralize Russian dismay by permitting, apparently against his will, a tame nationalist to run a more self-assertive Russian Federation for him. If instead Mr Gorbachev thwarts Mr Yeltsin in the run-off by promoting his own candidate, he may open the way for more root-and-branch opposition to himself.

Under Western eyes — as easily deceived today as they were when Joseph Conrad wrote his novel about Russian revolutionaries — Mr Yeltsin appears as the President's deadliest enemy. Mr Gorbachev may, though, be more seriously threatened by that colourful coalition of his critics glimpsed in Red Square on May Day. They, the true opposition, are still disorganized. But the mood of the Russian people is now desperate and may soon become violent. Though Mr Gorbachev thinks he can handle Mr Yeltsin, it may be that before this year is out no communist will be able to handle the Soviet Union without domestic allies who openly reject communism.

DIRTY WATER

Bathing in the sea was once one of the blissfully innocent pleasures of a British Bank holiday. A fair measure of ignorance is needed if the bliss is still to be enjoyed. The traditional official assurances that sewage is quickly rendered harmless by the chemical action of the sea, and that the only offence likely from sewage discharge was aesthetic, have been contradicted by new evidence that harmful organisms can survive much longer than was once believed. Those who bathe in waters contaminated by sewage now know they are commonly at risk of ear, nose or throat infections and upset stomachs, and remotely at risk from more serious diseases.

Meanwhile the European Community has announced its decision to proceed with the prosecution of Britain in the European Court in respect of three particularly dirty beaches, at Blackpool, Southport and Formby. They are three of the 97 resorts which last year failed to meet EC water purity standards. The British Government, which is at last committed to an expensive programme to eliminate the discharge of raw sewage into the sea over the next ten years, says the charge will be resisted. But the scandal is that the charge is there to be answered at all.

Britain already faces an embarrassing EC prosecution over the quality of domestic tap water. In both cases the Government argues that whatever happened in the past Britain is now responding adequately, and the Brussels authorities should have accepted these good intentions as sufficient cause to stay its hand. None the less, the European Commission's exasperation with Britain is understandable. Virtually all other EC countries have been prosecuted for dirty sea water, and Britain's claim to be excused is not convincing.

The water purity directive for beaches was

agreed in 1975, with 10 years' delay for implementation. Promises from Britain that it might reach the required standards by the middle of the present decade, 10 years late, do not suggest much sense of urgency. While the water standards to be met are determined in Brussels, those beaches to which they are to be applied is a matter for the member government itself. Britain's reputation for seriousness in these matters was not enhanced when it originally designated just 27 beaches as qualifying for such checks, though the number now stands at more than 400. The EC allows beaches which meet all its safety standards — wider in scope than water purity — to fly a special blue flag indicating approval: last year only 22 British beaches earned that right.

Largely due to EC pressure, Britain has revised its earlier intention to raise coastal sea water standards by replacing some short sewage outlet pipes with longer ones, which would merely have carried the untreated effluent further out to sea. Given the unpredictable consequences of tide, wind and currents, however, such measures would have been unlikely to reassure a worried public, especially now that generations of municipal complacency can be seen for what they really were. And while the discharge of sewage into shallow water might seem a purely domestic problem, the international community has a legitimate interest in safeguarding the quality of the open sea itself, as Britain has recognized by its recent decision to terminate sludge dumping off the Thames estuary.

Families spending a weekend at the seaside are entitled to the most strenuous efforts by the authorities to make sure they are safe to do so. Rather than stage a display of hurt innocence, the Government should see that its prosecution by the EC marks an end to prevarication.

THE MIRACLE OF DUNKIRK

"The decisive struggle is now upon us," King George VI told the British Empire on May 24, 1940. Fifty years ago today Belgium surrendered, exposing the flank of the British Expeditionary Force and its French allies. At Dunkirk, the last open Channel port, they made their stand. The greatest naval evacuation in history began. Churchill made it a national epic. The British expulsion from the Continent was transfigured.

At first news was scarce, but by June 1 The Times reported that "the number already withdrawn has surpassed the most optimistic expectations". A day later, Anthony Eden revealed that four-fifths of the BEF had been saved. On June 3 the King praised "those brave men whose self-sacrifice has turned disaster into triumph". The scene was set.

Next day a packed House of Commons heard the grandest of all Churchill's speeches, chiefly remembered for its immortal peroration, and culminating in the words: "We shall never surrender." Besides delivering a mortal blow to the peace party, led by Lord Halifax, Churchill in his interpretation of Dunkirk did more: something now usually forgotten, but vital to his credibility at the time. He acknowledged that the British had suffered "a colossal military disaster".

Dunkirk was indeed a disaster. Had not Hitler halted Guderian's panzers on May 24, the defeat might have been total. But the evidence does not support the hypothesis that Hitler deliberately let the British off the hook. On May 28, as the evacuation was beginning, Goebbels was told by Hitler that "the annihilation of the encircled troops cannot now cause us too many difficulties".

Even before Operation Dynamo began, *The New York Times* reported that "the American people have never been willing to give up the hope that some miracle might occur". What

Churchill did indeed call the "miracle of deliverance" provided the hoped-for sign of divine providence. Commenting on his speech, *The Times* exulted in "the spirit of Dunkirk" — a phrase which echoed through the decades until its invocation by Harold Wilson in 1964 reduced it to bathos.

The Dunkirk spirit, personified in Churchill, is as much part of Britain's mythological furniture as Queen Boudicca, Alfred the Great, Henry VIII and Good Queen Bess. Many of the events on which the national myth is based occurred within a geographical radius of a few score miles: the invasions of Julius Caesar and William the Conqueror; the scattering of the Spanish Armada, which began a few miles from Dunkirk at Gravelines. To the west lies Calais, and beyond it Crécy and Agincourt; inland are Ypres and Waterloo. Dunkirk is woven into the fabric of nationhood.

Debunking historians have long since stripped the events bare of patriotic propaganda. Many French participants have always seen the evacuation as a betrayal, or at least the symbol of their abandonment to a sad fate. Yet the Dunkirk spirit of 1940 has eluded its detractors.

The British always believed that, in a tight corner, God would be on their side. Only thanks to Him, they thought, did Dunkirk, and the Battle of Britain which followed it, become a turning point. After the shock of the blitzkrieg, this sublime manifestation seemed to be a sign that God would not let the Nazis win in the end.

Some may indeed detect the finger of God in the rescue of 335,000 lives at Dunkirk — but in another sense than was supposed at the time. Dunkirk was not a miracle. But had the British not been so certain that they had witnessed one, there might have been no Dunkirk spirit — and no final victory either.

Financial crisis for refugees

From the Director of the Refugee Council

Sir, Refugees throughout the world are facing a crisis as the international body set up to protect and help them, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, meets in Geneva on Monday to discuss serious financial difficulties. The three-day session of the UNHCR executive takes place against a background of increasing need, particularly in the developing world. More than 15 million refugees look to the organisation for help.

At the moment there is a serious shortfall in resources, as the pledges of donor governments fail to meet budget requirements. This has meant cuts in essential assistance to refugees. Money for food and water has been reduced by 20 per cent. Malnutrition in refugee camps is on the increase. In north-west Somalia, for example, 30 per cent of the camp population are malnourished. And, world wide, there are an estimated 225,000 refugee children under five who are suffering the same fate.

It cannot be denied that the UNHCR has had other, non-financial problems; but refugees are relying on UNHCR programmes for support. Cuts will put lives at risk.

It seems clear that Western governments, including our own, should make sure that these powerless people don't have to suffer because of a lack of generosity on the part of the richer nations of the world.

Yours,
ALF DUBS, Director,
The Refugee Council,
3 Bondway, SW8,
May 25.

Vetting by police

From Mr Michael Edwards

Sir, As a personnel manager on the periphery of education and a parent, I see police vetting (report, May 8; letters, May 18) as a necessary safeguard where there is substantial contact with children. However, inconsistency among education authorities in interpreting "substantial" ranges from the authority that will vet all and sundry involved with children to one that does not vet its teachers. Generally, I have found that nominated officers prefer to err on the side of caution, laudably so, and that they are sensitive in the handling of any positive responses to their enquiries.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL EDWARDS,
The Lodge,
Broadbridge Farm,
Burslow, Surrey,
May 23.

Pitching in

From Mr G. P. Williams
Sir, In your photograph (May 24) showing Mr David Trippier, Minister of State for the Environment and Countryside, perched on a bale of straw the fork illustrated has four prongs and as such is the type of fork used for "mucking out" farmyard manure.

A bale fork is square-shouldered, with approximately 6in., with 8in. long double prongs. The traditional pitch fork has two or three prongs of various lengths depending on the length of the fork handle.

Anyone who has used a pitch fork will know the difficulty in "pitching" hay or straw with a curved four-pronged fork, as it was never intended for this purpose.

Yours faithfully,
G. P. WILLIAMS,
Marandou Cottage,
Grendon Road,
Edgott,
Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire,
May 24.

Living language

From Ms Linda Fielding
Sir, Concerning English usage (letters, May 22, 24): pop music is frequently cited as encouraging the decline of the language; however, Sinead O'Connor's no. 1 single, "Nothing Compares 2U", (written by Prince) contains the line, "I can see whenever I choose". Perhaps the bell is not tolling quite as loudly for "whom" as your readers believe.

Yours faithfully,
LINDA FIELDING,
21 Meadow Place, SW8,
May 24.

From Mr D. I. Brooks
Sir, Dr Martin (May 22) may be reminded of the GCSE English paper instruction, "Think carefully who you are writing for", when he eventually fills in his retirement pension form.

In part 8, the following details are required: "... children who you or your spouse get Child Benefit for? ... your spouse if they are not getting their own Retirement Pension? ... Who do you want to claim extra money for?"

GCSE is obviously preparing for the big world outside. Yours faithfully,
D. I. BROOKS,
2 The Avenue,
Petersfield, Hampshire,
May 23.

Clever county

From Mr S. J. Blenkinsop

Sir, On reading today's letter (May 16) on the "clever county" of Cheshire, I now realise the reason for the Cheshire Cat's snuggly satisfied smile.

Yours sincerely,
STANLEY J. BLENKINSOP,
Wingrove,
57 Macclesfield Road,
Wilmslow, Cheshire.

Controlling flow of direct mail

From the Chief Executive of the Mailing Preference Service

Sir, Your leader (May 24) talks of the well-kept secret of the Mailing Preference Service, which exists to control the flow of direct mail. This is less than fair. *The Times* mentioned us twice last year; we had a further 30 mentions in the national press during 1989 and many more in the regional press. With national and regional television and radio we averaged one good national mention a week and many more regionally.

A recent survey carried out by the Direct Mail Sales Bureau indicated that 31 per cent of people know that an organisation exists that can remove names and addresses from lists. The figure goes as high as 44 per cent for heavy receivers of direct mail. Any mailer, post office, Citizens Advice Bureau, trading standards office etc. knows of our existence and it is very easy to obtain information as to our freepost address.

Over two thirds of direct mail is opened and read and it is estimated that some 30 million people have used direct mail over recent years to buy goods and services. MPS also offers a facility for people to receive more direct mail in certain interest categories and some 12,600 people have registered with us for this purpose.

There is no benefit to the industry in keeping quiet about the service. You, yourself, Sir, were mailed with a copy of our annual report yesterday as were all national newspaper editors, many television and radio stations, Members of Parliament, peers and consumer organisations. None was under anonymous cover.

Yours sincerely,
KAY BECKETT,
Chief Executive,
Mailing Preference Service,
1 Leeward House,
Square Rigger Row,
Plantation Wharf,
Battersea, SW11,
May 24.

Canterbury succession

From Mrs R. L. Brett

Sir, I have been saddened by the letters and by the reports of various organizations in the Church of England which have appeared in your columns recently concerning the appointment of a successor to Dr Runcie.

I have been a faithful member of the Church since infant baptism some 70 years ago and feel I can claim to be the archetypal "woman in the pew".

I have always appreciated the ability of the Church of England to hold among its members those with widely differing views and have regarded it as a pilgrim church rather than as a fortress church defending immutable opinions and practices.

Throughout its history it has always in its search for truth responded to the challenges of the times. In the seventeenth century it faced the challenge of science, in

the eighteenth the challenge of the Enlightenment, in the nineteenth the challenges of imperialism and industrialisation, of the theory of evolution and critical biblical scholarship.

I responded to these challenges not by resisting change but by learning from secular thought and from the other Christian churches, although it failed to keep (as it should have done) the Methodists within its membership.

I have been saddened not only by the failure of these letters and reports to respond to the challenges of our own day, but by their sectarianism, rancour and lack of vision. The Church of England has always been an eirenic church. If we wish to preserve tradition, let us keep it so.

Yours faithfully,
KITTY BRETT,
19 Mill Walk,
Cottingham,
North Humberside,
May 18.

From Mr Ian Dewar
Sir, Perhaps your leader writer could tell me how to avoid having delivered to me those parts of *The Times* that do not interest me. The direct-mail industry, on the other hand, are doing much to reduce the volume they mail by creating databases of people who are interested in particular products and services.

The Mailing Preference Service allows them to delete the names of individuals who are not interested in receiving mailed offers. The workings of the Data Protection Act reduce the numbers even further.

Many of your readers, I am sure, are delighted to receive special offers and introductions from wine producers, airlines, or banks, for example, that they were unaware of before. Sometimes, their eyes are opened to a charity that they would particularly like to help. When they do it is not junk; it is informative and usually very convenient.

Yours faithfully,
IAN DEWAR (Director),
Grey Direct (Marketing consultants and practitioners in advertising),
Westminster House, Kew Road,
Richmond, Surrey.

Down to the sea in trains

From Mr Nigel O'Thyme

Sir, The merits of a classical education seem to me to offer a solution to the vexed question posed by British Rail (Diary, May 24) as to the name of their cross-Channel service.

Argonaut or Odyssey are both titles that might conjure up the right atmosphere of adventure and expectation: akin, perhaps, to that felt by daily commuters as the cancellations board comes into view at their local station.

Yours sincerely,
NIGEL O'THYME,
14 Coopers Close, E1
May 24.

From Miss P. M. Stringer
Sir, Lynx: short, memorable, easily pronounced, connotations of far-sightedness, obvious (and relevant) pun.

Yours faithfully,
PAMELA M. STRINGER,
Ground Floor Flat,
36 Henleaze Gardens,
Weybury-on-Trym,
Bristol, Avon.

From Mr C. De Renzy Martin
Sir, How about *The Cosmopolitan*? This would seem to accord with the spirit of 1992 and should not conceivably give offence to any of the interested parties.

Yours truly,
CHARLES DE RENZY MARTIN,
9 Dorset Road, Rishton,
Blackburn, Lancashire.

From Mr Pradip M. Patel
Sir, I venture to suggest the name Ace. It is easy to pronounce, widely understood and describes unbeatable service (as in tennis).

The fear of customers renaming the service "Joker" will (hopefully) give BR the incentive to ensure that it does not deteriorate to the standards of its current commuter services.

Yours faithfully,
PRADIP M. PATEL,
2b Campden Road,
South Croydon, Surrey.

From Mr P. G. Bland
Sir, May I suggest Golden Arrow? This is a name well-known to British and European users and the tradition and history behind it would surely appeal to American tourists.

I remain, Sir, yours faithfully,
PHILIP G. BLAND,
8 Meadow Close, Barrow-upon-Soar,
Loughborough, Leicestershire.

From Mrs Carol Vaughan
Sir, I offer Pax. May the service help to bring and maintain the Latin meaning of the word. It also has a modern ring to it, as it rhymes with fax, the rapid way to send information.

Yours faithfully,
CAROL VAUGHTON,
Babworth Villa,
15 Babworth Road,
Retworth, Nottinghamshire.

From Mrs L. H. Harding
Sir, I should like to offer the name Hermes. This gives the suggestion of an important service for excited patrons, with a hint of miraculous speed in the carrying out of its tasks.

Yours faithfully,
L. H. HARDING,
Ballerhy, Lherpy Cripperty,
Marown, Isle of Man.

From Mr Stewart Ritchie
Sir, Given the constraints specified, it has to be Supertrain.

Yours faithfully,
STEWART RITCHIE,
36 Belford Gardens,
Edinburgh 4.

From Mr Brian Mullan
Sir, Surely only one name will fit the bill: The Continental.

Yours faithfully,
BRIAN MULLAN,
153 Manthorpe Road,
Grantham, Lincolnshire.

From Mrs James Hales
Sir, Here is an optimistic suggestion: Rapport.

Yours faithfully,
SALLY HALES,
Claxby Hall,
Alford, Lincolnshire.

From the Reverend A. M. Raff
Sir, The Fusion.

Yours faithfully,
A. M. RAFF,
The Rectory, Abendale,
Hexham, Northumberland.

From Miss S. R. Rodwell
Sir, I have two suggestions: Al-legra and Alliance.

Yours sincerely,
S. ROSALIE RODWELL,
17 Mow Barton,
Marlock, Somerset.

From Mrs Marion Adams
Sir, Accord.

Yours etc.,
MARION ADAMS,
91 Kingsley Way,
Hamstead Garden Suburb, N2.

From Mrs Daphne Sanders
Sir, Pegasus.

Yours etc.,
DAPHNE SANDERS,
40 Surbiton Court,
St Andrews Square,
Surbiton, Surrey.

From Mr O. E. P. Bromfield
Sir, Unity.

Yours etc.,
O. E. P. BROMFIELD,
6 Castle Street,
Ayr, North Ayrshire.

From Mr Graham Tayer
Sir, Manche-ou?

Yours briefly,
GRAHAM TAYAR,
8 Farlow Road, Pinner, SW15

Letters to the Editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046

HERBERT SMITH

were with Poland and Austria. The Reading Centre became the Ministry of Agriculture's research centre for the study of fertility and breeding of farm animals. In the early 1950s when Chris Polge, FRS, was seconded from the National Institute for Medical Research to work in Professor Folley's laboratory at Reading, on the preservation of semen by deep freezing, it was Stewart who organized the samples and performed the first successful insemination with thawed semen. He introduced the French agricultural engineer M. R. Cassou to AI of cattle and this led to the development of the French plastic straw technique which is now the lower world.

After his formal retirement, Stewart made several visits to southern India to set up an AI service there, and he also advised the centre at Kano in Northern Nigeria. The Melrose catheter, which is used for the insemination of pigs all over the world, was developed at Reading by the late Dr Melrose while working with Stewart.

Stewart was a founder member of the A-One Club and later of the Society for the Study of Animal Breeding. He expected high standards from his staff. Would-be research workers who could not demonstrate their ability did not last long at Reading. He was assiduous in maintaining his friendships. In 1989 he met with eight of his year at veterinary college for a reunion.

He leaves his widow, Helen, and two daughters, Harriet and Heather, both of whom followed their father into agricultural research.

advertising, especially on television and in the cinema. This prompted a considerable growth in worldwide sales, particularly in the United Kingdom.

Count Rossi instigated a sponsorship programme in both the arts and sport which still flourishes. He was a great believer in motor racing and prompted the company's involvement with Formula One and in more recent years with Lancia.

When, in a reorganization, the *General Beverage Corporation* was formed as a holding company, Vittorio Rossi became its vice-chairman: When it acquired the whisky company *William Lawson*, Rossi was appointed chairman for this brand.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Out of the heat and into the kitchen

Ann Gotteri explains why she has resigned as deputy head of a comprehensive school and gone to work in a hotel

We learn more from our teachers than just the subjects they are paid to teach. From one teacher of Classics I learnt to read the business and financial pages in *The Times* for pleasure, and from another I learnt my love of Britten's music.

Another taught me to read Shakespeare and gave me the skills to run performances in my head, not only to read the poetry on the page, she gave us the idea of creeping out in the early hours of the morning to experience the dawn chorus, and made me read Thoreau's *Walden*.

To another I owe my love of poetry, and much of the confidence in my own organizational ability which enabled me to reach some eight years ago, after 12 years as an English teacher and head of department, the level of assistant head in a Sheffield comprehensive school. I have not ceased to enjoy working with young people in an English classroom, and spending time with them creating productions ranging from *Murder in the Cathedral* to *The Hitchhiker's Guide to the Galaxy*, or walking the Derbyshire dales, or working a narrowboat up Hatton Flight, watching the children learning about themselves.

I have never avoided hard work. But the pressure on people in education, caused by the flood of government-imposed changes, is immense and, for me, unbearable.

There has hardly been time to thrash out in schools the implications of implementing one set of changes before yet another set of glossy documentation from on high announces another innovation. We had hardly got GCSE in place before we were wondering whether the national curriculum's

attainment test would render any other assessment at 16 irrelevant, anyway. And what price our carefully, time-consumingly developed Record of Achievement for every student now that government funding and support are withdrawn?

The recording of assessment for the national curriculum in forms currently suggested will leave teachers no time to teach; they will be too busy assessing.

What will happen to all those checklists and forms, and are those grids what parents really want? Why are innovations and their implications not thoroughly worked out before they are imposed on us and why is consultation time so short and why are our unions not listened to? Then there is the LMS (local management of schools), and suddenly governors' meetings go from two a term to two a week to look at the implementation of the national curriculum, religious education and acts of worship, relations with business, fund-raising, marketing

"I had no time or energy left to be myself — I know I was working less effectively"

the school and, of course, the budget.

I feel sorry for governors. They are giving more and more of their time unpaid. They are hard-working people, parents and those who work in local industries or local politics.

Most have full-time jobs, as we, the school staff representatives, do. None of us is a qualified accountant.

We struggle with the figures night after night and there are no easy answers to questions such as, "Can we afford half a special-needs teacher if we do not have the grass cut?"

Formula funding is too rigid and the education cake too small. I suffered frequent migraine attacks



Boiling over: Ann Gotteri in the hotel job she prefers to working as a senior teacher

— sometimes twice a week. I'm not the only teacher to leave. Philip teaches music but he is going to be a coach driver. Jean is applying to market wheelchairs; she teaches maths and outdoor education.

On the last Friday of April, I drove out of the school gates, the car covered in balloons, the back seat crammed with plants and flowers and presents and cards, and I returned to the roots of my mother who was in service when I was a child.

Last week, as part of the domestic staff at the Manor Hotel, Dronfield, I worked my 39 hours for £117 (my school week, so far as it was calculable, was nearer £80 for about £440), then forgot the job. I had a day out, walking the hills around Bakewell and enjoying its beautiful and ancient church. I swam. I began *The Brothers Karamazov*. With my book tokens — leaving presents from school — I ordered *The Diaries of Virginia Woolf*. Everyone has a right to be a

person as well as a worker. I had no time or energy left to be myself and I know I was working less and less effectively. I had to stop. The publicity surrounding my flight from education was started by a friend and colleague who wrote to *The Times Education Supplement* wishing he had what he called my "courage".

The real courage belongs to him and all the other teachers who stay to fight for every child's right to the best education we can offer.

NOTICEBOARD

A degree of differing

A GENTLEMANLY but intense debate is going on at the University of London as it considers its future. Lord Flowers, the vice-chancellor, says that there will have to be changes, although the exact details are still being decided.

Professor Geoffrey Alderman, the rather theatrical chairman of its Academic Council, has made it clear he does not like what he has heard so far of the projected changes. He told last week's meeting of the university's Strategic Issues Group that the university must ensure that standards are upheld and not devolve all powers to confer degrees and appoint staff to specialist colleges within the university.

Professor Alderman said: "The delusions of grandeur from which heads of schools collectively suffer are the cause of much of the unhappiness and confusion to be found in the academic community of this university."

"Every initiative designed to strengthen the federal university is attacked, but even sadder is the attack on the concept of an academic community which is, I am happy to say, still very much alive in our university."

Professor Alderman said some of the schools, often as big as the separate colleges that make up London University, claimed they were able to monitor their own academic standards.

He said: "They want the advantages of belonging to the university, but without the concomitant obligations."

The university, Professor Alderman said, had a duty to vet all courses and appointments to ensure they were of sufficient quality. He added: "It is the university and the university alone which can award degrees. I would find it unacceptable and intellectually dishonest were the university to say to schools, 'Do what you like in regard to the examination process. We do not care, but, of course, we will rubber-stamp whatever you do.'"

Lord Flowers said the university was in the process of "undoubted change". Many of its individual colleges were big enough to be treated as universities in their own right but their academics were linked by subject. "There is a delicate

balance between the two," he said. "We are now looking at the best way to achieve the undoubted change while keeping the integrity of the university and its standards."

Smoker signals

THE DANGER age for young smokers is nine, says the Cancer Research Campaign, which will next week launch a World Health Organisation campaign to persuade young people of the dangers of smoking.

Miss Elizabeth Skinner, the campaign's head of education, said: "Nine is a peak age for experimenting with smoking. Young smokers report more frequent coughs than their non-smoking peers."

"More importantly, the younger a person becomes a regular smoker, the greater the risk of getting lung cancer."

Ethnic hope

A NEW COURSE for teachers from the ethnic minorities is to be launched by Hatfield Polytechnic in Hertfordshire this September. Dr Sneh Shah, the scheme tutor, said few courses cater specifically for the ethnic minorities. She said: "The students expected on the course will be mature students who come from cultural backgrounds different from those of the majority of students, but who may have had some experience of the British educational system, working as instructors or as volunteers."

"We are anxious that people who are not currently in paid employment or who have been working in other fields contact us. The cultural diversity will be an enrichment for the institution as a whole."

Career on

SIXTH-FORMERS and graduates will be able to talk to representatives of 227 universities, polytechnics, colleges and leading companies when Directions, the biggest careers and higher education fair held in Britain, opens at Olympia, London on June 28. Universities and representatives of leading national and international companies will be available to give advice on courses and careers together with specialist advisers. Directions, which is sponsored by *The Times*, runs from June 28 to 30 at the Grand Hall, Olympia, London. Admission is free.

DAVID TYTLER

EDUCATIONAL

POSTS

ARUNDEL SCHOOL ZIMBABWE



The Governors of Arundel School, a leading, independent, senior, non-racial, boarding and day school for girls, invite applications for the post of Resident

HEAD

The School is located in attractive grounds on the outskirts of Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, and is under the patronage of the Anglican Bishops.

The school has 550 pupils, of whom 150 are in the Sixth Form. Interested applicants please write, in confidence, to:

THE ADMINISTRATOR
P O BOX 91
MOUNT PLEASANT
HARARE
ZIMBABWE

enclosing a detailed CV.

MERKUR SCHULE

Major language and commercial school in South-West Germany seeks teacher of English. Good command of German and a knowledge of economic and commercial English essential. Experience an asset. Replies with C.V. and copies of certificates and testimonials to Merkur-Schule, Karlstr. 45 B, D-7500 Karlsruhe 1.



Following the approval of our Project 2000 Programme, its conjoint validation by the University of Essex and the development of strong collaborative links with the University, the Institute for Health Studies now invites applications from suitably qualified and motivated persons for the following posts:

DEAN OF FACULTY

Two Posts
Salary Scale: £23,420 - £26,735

There are two Faculties within the Institute, each with five Departments of integrated Health Studies.

It is the responsibility of each Dean to provide effective leadership, management and monitoring skills within his/her Faculty in order to enable the Institute to function in a corporate and cohesive manner.

Successful candidates will be registered nurse teachers with a proven track record of management achievement in nurse/higher education. They must hold a higher degree or be in the late stages of completing one in an area relevant to Management, Education or Health Care. Appointees will be awarded associate Senior Lectureship status by the University of Essex.

Candidates with the necessary skills, qualifications and experience wishing to apply for the above posts should write or telephone for an application/information package/informal visit to:

David N Braithwaite, Director and Associate Professor, Institute for Health Studies, 2 Boxed Road, Colchester, Essex CO4 5HG. Telephone: 0206 852271, Extension 8410. Closing date 8th June 1990.

Temporary residential accommodation may be available as may relocation expenses for eligible appointees.



Institute for
Health Studies

Gordon's School

(Co-educational Boarding and Day)

The School wishes to appoint a well qualified and suitably experienced

RESIDENT HOUSE MASTER

To take up the appointment at the beginning of the Autumn Term 1990 or as soon as possible thereafter.

As well as taking responsibility for some 65-70 full, weekly and day boarding boys in one of five boarding Houses, the Housemaster will have a significant role to play in teaching and middle management within the School.

Candidates able to offer German as the principal teaching subject would be preferred, but any academic area will be considered.

Excellent family accommodation available.

SALARY: MFG and Garden Allowance (currently £4,589) and London Fringe Allowance

Further details available from: The Headmaster, Gordon's School, West End, Woking, Surrey, GU24 9PT. Tel 0276 359864

The Red Maids' School

Westbury-on-Trym
Bristol

BURSAR

Applications are invited for the post of bursar at this girls' school. There are 470 pupils of whom 110 are boarders. There is also a junior school of 75 day girls. The appointment will commence 1 October 1990 or earlier if possible. Further details can be obtained from: The Clerk to the Governors, The Red Maids' School, Orchard Street, Bristol BS1 5EQ.

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MILICOM INFORMATION SERVICES

Wycombe Abbey School

Applications are requested for the post of:

ACCOUNTANT

For appointment in late June/early July.

Direct responsibility for production of Termly management accounts and forecasts using spreadsheet programs; supervision of computerised payroll, purchase ledger and school fees billing systems.

Salary circa £20,000 pa plus benefits.

Applications, with CV and details of two referees to:

THE BURSAR
WYCOMBE ABBEY SCHOOL,
HIGH WYCOMBE,
BUCKS,
HP11 1PE.

An energetic and enthusiastic teacher required from 1st September 1990 for this large city Nursery/Infant School. Applicants welcome from probationary or newly qualified teachers who are willing to share in the continuing development of this lively School. Please state curriculum interests.

Application form from Headteacher, Fairbridge Infant School, Keeton Road, Peterborough, PE1 3JQ. Closing date 8th June, 1990. Visits to School welcome.

SUMMER COURSES/POSTS

SOUTH OF FRANCE

Holidays for children aged 6-12, on super farm. LEARN FRENCH. Pool, lots of fun. £72-500 per week. Tel: Mrs Pittman 01033 92721914

RESEARCH POSTS

INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR CHILD STUDIES

Director:
Professor Neville Butler
RESEARCH FELLOWS

Three experienced research officers are required to join an established team working on a major longitudinal study of 18000 young people born in 1970 (Youthscan UK). A number of trainees are under way and new staff are sought for three projects:

1. A 3 year study of the preparation of teenagers for the transition from school to employment, funded by the Leverhulme Trust.
2. An investigation into the extent of literacy problems in children and young people funded by ALBSU and the Paul Hamlyn Foundation.
3. A research assistant for 1 year in the first instance is also required to act as a Data Processor/Analyst to assist in the production of a book on Youthscan UK. The candidate should be a Social Science graduate with knowledge of SPSSX and basic statistics.

Negotiable salary within appropriate university scale.

Further details and application forms from: Professor Neville Butler, ICSS, Ashley Down House, 16 Gosham Park, Bristol BS6 6BU (Tel: 0272 429961).

LECTURESHIPS

HERTFORD COLLEGE, OXFORD

Tutorial Fellowship in Law

The College invites applications for an Official Fellowship and Tutorialship in Law with effect from 1 October 1990, or as soon thereafter as possible. The title of University Lecturer (C.U.F.) may be conferred upon the holder of the Fellowship, but the full stipend associated with such a Lectureship and Fellowship will be met by the College unless or until the holder of the title is appointed to a stipendiary University Lectureship (C.U.F.). Further particulars may be obtained from the Principal's Secretary, Hertford College, Oxford OX1 2HW, to whom applications should be sent not later than 8 June 1990.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

CHAIR OF POLITICS

Department of Political Science

Applications are invited for the chair of Politics, tenable from 1 September 1990 or such other date as may be arranged. The successful applicant will be required to provide academic stimulus and leadership in the Department of Political Science.

Applicants may have research strength in any area of politics, but interest in one or more of the following areas would be an advantage: Political Theory; Comparative Politics; Relation between State and Nation; Policy Studies; Political Economy.

This chair has been made available under the initiative of the Universities Funding Council New Academic Appointments Scheme (NAAS) from 1 September 1990. Salary within the professional range with eligibility for USS Generous relocation package as appropriate.

Further particulars (please quote ref. 90/T) may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT7 1NN (Telephone (0232) 245133 ext 3044 or Fax (0232) 247895).

Closing date: 22 June 1990.

The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

The Queen's University of Belfast

When Sasha met Katy

Two design students, from East and West, draw conclusions about prospects.

Caroline Dakers talks to them

Sasha is a 25-year-old Moscow art student studying textile design at the Moscow Textile Institute (MTI). If he does well in his examinations, he will receive the maximum grant of 70 roubles a month (officially, £70 - but in hard currency, about £7), but if he receives only average marks, his grant may be cut by a third.

Whatever happens, his parents must support him. Twenty people applied for every place on his course. He shares one room with two other students paying rent of 26 roubles a year, and food costs him about two more roubles a day.

Sasha's portfolio contains his inferior work. MTI owns all the work of its students and keeps the best. Students can buy back their work if they have sufficient roubles, but few bother. There is no need because the portfolio has no relevance to future professional prospects. After five years of study Sasha will take his finals. His performance will determine his future.

Katy is a first-year fashion student at Central Saint Martins College of Art and Design (CSM) in London. She receives a grant of £3,000 from her local authority. She failed to get into the hall of residence, and shares a room with another student, which costs them £40 a week each. She works three evenings a week in a wine bar and in the holidays packs net curtains in a factory.

Katy enjoys being on a course which has produced some of Britain's most famous fashion designers. One day, she hopes, she will be as well known as Katherine Hammett and John Galiano.

She never displays her designs at the college; someone might steal them. All her designs are locked up in her portfolio, her most precious possession. The contents will determine her future as a fashion designer.

Sasha and Katy met when a party of staff and students from Central Saint Martins visited Moscow as guests of the MTI to establish a permanent link between the colleges in fashion and textile design, areas in which they both enjoy international reputations. Katy was horrified by the Soviet emphasis on examinations, but surprised to learn from Sasha of the high status accorded to artists. As designers, Sasha and his friends are held in higher regard than doctors, teachers and other professional groups.

Such care and consideration, let alone state patronage, are not to be found in Britain. Katy was, however, aware ahead of time of the harsh reality of Soviet life. A nation which has to spend much time and energy queuing for the bare essentials of life is hardly ready to indulge in the West's self-indulgent obsession with its fashionable appearance.

The first stage of a link between Central Saint Martins and MTI has begun: the annual exchange of staff and students. A more ambitious idea is to establish collaborative teaching studios in Russia. To do this, sponsorship from British and Soviet industry will be essential. The spin-offs for the West could be profound: for the East, it is harder to predict.

There is a new five-year plan to link art colleges in London and Moscow. The exchange of staff and students has begun. The link has been made through fashion and textiles rather than the fine arts. CSM has one of the most respected fashion design courses in the world. The Moscow Textile Institute boasts Zaitsev, the most famous contemporary fashion designer in Russia.

There is, unsurprisingly, an enormous difference in resources, both technical and economic, between the colleges. Students at the MTI receive more teaching support, studio space is generous and lots of time is given to painting and drawing. At CSM, many life classes have been cut.

CSM appears to be rich in comparison but, unlike MTI, it has no resources for entertaining foreign visitors and there is no college accommodation or transport. The British Council partly funded the first trip to Moscow, the rest came from the staff and students. The immediate challenge for CSM is to use its ingenuity to obtain sponsorship so that the Moscow party will see the best of British design. A good start has been made. The Hilton hotel group has agreed to provide accommodation for the visitors to London, and Sotheby's will give a reception in its Bond Street headquarters.

If the Soviets, for their part, can loosen travel restrictions and trade agreements so that collaborative design studios can be established in Moscow and Leningrad, young British designers can play their part in putting goods back into Soviet shops.



Gorbachev generation: disadvantages for Soviet students may be compensated by greater prestige than their western counterparts enjoy

At the end of the visit, Katy was determined to return to MTI.

Katy's views did not surprise Sasha, but the most significant problem is the harsh reality of Soviet life. A nation which has to spend much time and energy queuing for the bare essentials of life is hardly ready to indulge in the West's self-indulgent obsession with its fashionable appearance.

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Reformer with a career on the run

Even for Oxford, A levels mean more than the classics, mathematics and languages.

Now a pass in running might win you a place

GOVERNMENT determination to maintain the traditional academic A levels has done little to prevent sweeping reforms. Emma Johns is an unlikely candidate for the role of educational reformer. At the age of 18, she is still a student at St Austell Sixth Form College in Cornwall.

Appropriately enough, for a keen cross-country runner, Miss Johns is about to become the latest torch-bearer for the cause of A level reform. If all goes well in her exams next week, she will make educational history.

She has become the first person to be offered a place at Oxford University on the basis of an A level pass in physical education. She has a conditional offer of a place to read physiology at St Anne's College.

As well as breaking new ground for Oxford, Miss Johns's offer, conditional on her obtaining B grades in physical education and her other two subjects, biology and chemistry, marks another major step on the path to reforming A level itself.

She is one of 740 students who have taken pilot courses in physical education and sports studies offered by the Associated Examinations Board, the biggest examiner of A levels.

The board has led the way in changing the A level. It reported last month that entries for its latest A level courses, which include a General Certificate of Secondary Education-style coursework assessment and a strong practical emphasis, had increased faster than for other syllabuses.

New approaches pioneered by the board seem to have paid off. Only last week, John MacGregor, the Secretary of State for Education, accepted plans to add "core skills", such as numeracy, literacy and computer keyboard training to all A level syllabuses.

The two new sporting A levels were devised in direct response to demand from schools for courses which combined tough academic study with subject matter which was interesting and relevant to pupils.

The board emphasizes that there is no need to be a sporting champion in order to pass A level physical education or sports studies. If anything, a head for figures and grasp of biology is more important than prowess on the

sports field. Last summer's A level physical education paper included questions requiring students to identify the main muscles in the leg, describe the psychological effects of playing squash and discuss the social make-up of a sports centre's membership.

The technical nature of the paper dispels at once any thought that Miss Johns might have benefited from the longstanding, if much-questioned, Oxbridge tradition of admitting potential Blues with less than impressive academic records. She has won her place on purely academic grounds.

The A level course in physical education, which recently gained official approval from the School Examinations and Assessment Council, is unashamedly science-based, including elements of anatomy, biomechanics, physiology and psychology.

The lifting of "pilot" status imposed during the council's evaluation of the syllabus, means that it will now be available to any secondary school in England, Wales or northern Ireland.

Although describing herself as a keen sportswoman, Miss Johns says it is unlikely she will represent her college or university on the running track. But she does hope to do postgraduate research on the physical effects of sport on leading athletes.

Her father, Philip Johns, says: "She enjoys sport because she enjoys participating. But she would be the first to admit that she is not a first-class performer."

Jane Minto, Oxford University admissions officer, says Miss Johns is believed to be the first person studying for a physical education A level to be offered a place. "We are responsive to the fact that students now have a range of interests," Miss Minto says.

Miss Johns says she decided to do A level physical education because she missed taking part in inter-school competitions after going to sixth-form college. She was also attracted to the subject because of her interest in biology.

"I find the history of sport difficult because it is not something I am very good at," she says. "I would like to do research in the field of athletics and, perhaps, end up working for the British Olympic Medical Centre."

DOUGLAS BROOM

EDUCATIONAL

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

CHAIR OF HISPANIC STUDIES

Applications are invited for the Chair of Hispanic Studies, tenable from 1 October 1990 or such other date as may be arranged. The Chair initially carries the Headship of Department. The University is seeking a candidate of established scholarly reputation whose research and teaching interests relate to any field within the scope of the School's activities in the field of Hispanic Studies. No preferences, therefore, will be given to any particular field of teaching and research interest. Salary within the professional range, with eligibility for contributory pension rights under USS. Generous relocation package available as appropriate. Further particulars (please quote ref. 90/1) may be obtained from the Personnel Office, The Queen's University of Belfast, Northern Ireland, BT7 1NN (telephone 0232 245133 and 3044 or fax 0232 247893). Closing date: 22 June 1990. The University is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

The Queen's University of Belfast.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY

LECTURER IN PALAEO-LITHIC ARCHAEOLOGY

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Palaeolithic Archaeology tenable from 1 October 1990. Candidates will be required to undertake undergraduate and postgraduate teaching, research and take a share in departmental administration. He/she should have expertise in one or more of the following: excavation and interpretation of the evidence for pre-agricultural communities, lithic technology and classification, functional microwear analysis, and palaeoecology. Salary in the range £14,148 - £22,236 inclusive of London Weighting. (Pay increase pending). Further particulars from Ms M Russell, PA to the Director, Institute of Archaeology, UCL, 31-34 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PY. Tel. 071 387 7050 extn. 4796, Fax. 071 387 8057. Closing date for applications: Monday 2 July 1990. Equal opportunities employer.

THE LANSDOWNE CAMPUS

UNIVERSITY OF KENSINGTON

ASST/ASSOC PROFESSOR OF MARKETING

Huron University-Lansdowne Campus invites applications for an Assistant/Associate Professor of Marketing. The Lansdowne Campus, located in Kensington, offers accredited undergraduate and MBA degrees. Desirable qualifications include a Ph.D., marketing experience, a commitment to quality teaching in a wide range of marketing subjects and experience in U.S. business and British professional programmes. Experience teaching international students is also desirable. Application including cover letter, CV and three referees (names and telephone) should be sent to: Dr Howard E Reed, Vice-President for Academic Affairs, Huron University, 3/5 Palace Gate, London W8 5LS.

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A new age of leisure for a better-educated workforce was predicted a decade ago. What happened to those extra hours, and are we making the best use of them?

Do we have time on our side?

Clive Jenkins, the former union leader, spread the leisure gospel. Now he has second thoughts

Why did I start writing books about the human condition in Britain? In the Seventies I was leading a large union and the problems of people employed in 8,000 firms flowed across my desk every day. I became worried by the constant pressure from members who felt their whole livelihood and future were threatened by mergers and takeovers. They did not want the type of leisure this might bring.

The changes in society impress themselves particularly if you are Welsh and socialist. I wanted to preach and teach and warn everyone else. So does Neil Kinnock. So in 1978 I helped to write *The Collapse of Work*. Hardly anyone wanted to believe the job losses which it predicted.

Three years later, when the job losses had happened, I helped to write *The Leisure Shock*. If leisure was to come, how could we ensure that a better-educated, non-work force would be prepared? I said that what we needed was lifelong education. The union bargainers of the early Eighties also believed that leisure time was coming — by collective bargaining, laws or benevolent new technology. The new blocks of time, some thought, would be used for cultural enlightenment. But it has not been so.

It is now 30 years since the manual unions claimed the 40-hour week. Yet last year, with overtime, they worked almost 41 hours. This was due to the drive for more disposable income, the brutal values of an acquisitive society and the employers who found it cheaper.

Key engineers at Rover are getting a shift scheme giving them a 31½-hour week. What will they do with the new free time? City workers with a union-bargained 33½-hour flexi-time week have not demanded fresh educational programmes. But many of these spend three hours daily travelling to and from offices.

What has happened to the "real" unemployed? Can anyone believe the true figure is only 1½ million? How can we estimate the size of an observable and grotesquely named "underclass"? How big is the black economy, peopled by part-timers and second-jobbers? The underclass cannot afford theatre-going. The second job holder has no time or is too tired. The large numbers of redundant, early retired and disabled are poverty stricken (although the government argues that those in owner-occupied deteriorating houses are "asset rich"). Local authority spending cuts have sacrificed baths, libraries and daytime classes. Paris may have become a major leisure provision — for the men who walk their dogs while the women stay at home.

A dangerously alienated underclass is emerging which does not belong to clubs or unions and is, therefore, not responsive to their cohesive social pressures. In this situation, how can the government envisage a cut of £500 million in the budget for the new training and enterprise councils?

All the trends are dismal. Fifty-four thousand manufacturing jobs will go in the next three months, as the government maintains its monetary squeeze. There are 800,000 women wanting to return to work. What are they doing now? Is the voluntary sector a bright spot? Its growth, to the point where it now employs a quarter of a million poorly paid, is due to the Government offloading its responsibilities. It is larger than the automotive industry. Age Concern estimates that it has a quarter of a million, mainly elderly, volunteers who advise and drive. They have just started a leisure programme because of the cultural poverty of old people's lives, dominated by solitary television watching and radio.

Do we simply accept that the only leisure is spent in the home, watching 24 hours of television each week, where books are not read because there has been no help on how to hold a story line in the head? People were not shocked by the concept of leisure. They simply could not recognize it and use it.

I now realize, in deepening my appreciation of the use of new free time, that it is not a choice between Vivaldi and Kafka, fishing or Manchester United, but about being able to make the choice.

So I reluctantly step back from the concept that there are undeveloped scholars and artists everywhere, just awaiting germination. They are there but a general raising of standards is the first priority.

Coming back from my sabbatical in Tasmania, where the environment problems are now under social control, I feel responsible for helping to point a way out. Two years ago I abandoned a book of taped interviews from redundant managers, aluminium workers and women from the rag trade. It was so depressing no one would publish it.

The trade unions have disappointed in not demanding fresh initiatives. Their demands are still for bread and not roses. The sinking by the far left and right of the Bullock report on industrial democracy robbed employees of an opportunity to choose and expand their horizons at their workplace. The new European Company Statute will require employers who want EC benefits to introduce provisions for worker participation in management.

So it can come sooner. It will take a benevolent government — embracing the Economic Community ethos — a decade to deal with all the regressions. So, back to social engineering.

I don't really have any genuine leisure time of my own; I am always thinking about what other people are doing. This former workaholic, after spending a year helping to protect an endangered fairy penguin colony in Tasmania, and who enjoyed having an invisible frontier between work and pleasure, has made eye contact with the post-Eighties reality of dangerous trends crudely precipitated and handled by an uncaring and dismissive government which re-interpreted leisure as an anti-social activity.

It looks like a post-industrial New Dark Age, instead of that golden era of human enlightenment we hoped for.

© The author is a former president of the TUC and joint general secretary of the Manufacturing, Science and Finance Union.



The time of roses: Clive Jenkins, former workaholic, is writing his memoirs, *All Against the Collar*

HOW LEISURE HOURS ARE SPLIT BETWEEN THE SEXES

BRITISH men have more leisure time than British women. No matter whether you are retired, unemployed or working — if you are female you will have less free time than your male equivalent.

According to *Social Trends*, the Government's handbook of statistics, figures for 1988 show that retired men had 82 hours of leisure time a week, compared with 75 hours for retired women. For the unemployed, the figures were 90 hours compared with 69 hours for those in full-time work, 48 hours to 31.

Fred Coalter, the director of the Centre for Leisure and Tourist Studies at the North London Polytechnic, says the reasons for this discrepancy are clear: "They are linked to the question of who does what in the home."

Evidence of this came in a report from the Family Policies Study Centre, published in 1987. This showed that, among couples where the wife was in full-time employment, 61 per cent of wives did most of the cleaning, 81 per cent did most of the washing and ironing, 61 per cent had the main responsibility for preparing the evening meal and 52 per cent were mainly responsible for household shopping. Among couples where the wife was in part-time employment the figures were higher at 83 per cent, 95 per cent, 79 per cent and 64 per cent respectively.

Not only is there a difference in the total amount of free time men and women have, but underlying this is the more complex issue about the distribution of this time, which helps to explain why men and women often spend their leisure time in different ways.

Mr Coalter says: "Women, particularly those with small children, find their time is extremely fragmented. Men tend to be able to control large blocks of free time so that they can go and have a round of golf or play a football match. Women find it more difficult to predict in advance when they will have those kinds of blocks of time."

An example which appears to underline this is provided by figures published in the *General Household Survey* in 1983 (Mr Coalter suspects little has changed). Looking at 23 different sports, there were only three in which women took part in greater numbers than men — swimming, horse riding and fitness.

The 1986 *General Household Survey* examined social and cultural activities with some fairly predictable results. Men were more likely to go out for a drink than women were (65 per cent to 47 per cent), garden (47 per cent to 39 per cent) or carry out DIY repairs (54 per cent to 27 per cent).

One of the difficulties in trying to weigh up research into the use of leisure time, is that no one

seems to have taken into account the enjoyment factor. Surely there is a difference between a visit to an art gallery by yourself and a trip to the science museum with the children on a wet Sunday afternoon in mid-winter. (There is definitely a difference between settling down with a gin and tonic to watch *LA Law* and tuning in to *Countdown* while ironing.)

Mr Coalter says: "The data is really not split up enough. Nevertheless some trends have emerged. For instance, there is a trend towards home-based leisure. Research indicates that 74 per cent of all leisure events take place at home."

Other evidence supports this: the growth in off-licence sales, the fact that Britain has more home videos per head of population than any other country in Europe.

Mr Coalter suspects a number of factors have contributed: the suburbanization of life, brought about by the breakdown of the extended family network, and perceptions about how safe it is for women, in particular, to go out at night. In addition, high interest rates have left us with less money to go out and spend.

His final observation should, perhaps, make us all stop and think. "It can be argued that women were the first leisure centre managers. They manage the home as a leisure centre."

LEE RODWELL

Astrid Sutton tries to telescope the demands of her job as advertising and public relations manager for Parfums Christian Dior into a four-day week. "But inevitably, if there are launches coming up or time runs out for other reasons, my Fridays go by the board."

She works from 9.30am until 7pm in her Belgravia office, plus extra time for receptions and trips to Dior's factory in France. "I don't work as intensely as, say, a City dealer, but of course there are days that are busy and awful. Liking the people you work with alleviates the stress."

The most demanding hours of the day start when she walks into her north London home about 8pm, "to find the kids, who are night owls, very much awake and waiting for mother."

"I have a sterling nanny who has been with me since Jessica, now nine, was a month old. She will have bathed the twins (Anna and Harriet, aged five) by 7.30, but I arrive to find them having an extended party in their bedroom. Bedtime is supposed to be at 8, but it is invariably protracted by endless negotiations over stories and glasses of water."

"I really count on my leisure time starting at 9.30, and going on until 11. But that can depend on whether anyone wants to eat anything. John, my husband, travels a lot, but when he's home, even though we've both eaten lunch, he likes to have a glass of wine, a lump of cheese, and a salad laid out for us to have together: it's not difficult to organize, but its preparation and consumption do eat into the leisure time."

"If I'm on my own, I'm happy to grab a piece of cheese and an apple and put in an hour's piano practice; having played quite well as a schoolgirl, I started brushing up with lessons three years ago, which I have on available Fridays. On a good night I might get as far as opening a book."



Play: Anna and Astrid Sutton

"On weekends, parents are secondary to the needs of the children; their busy social life makes it one big round of chauffeuring, cooking, and cleaning up. We try to have lunch out one day to break the cooking-clearing cycle and add a social element."

"Most of the weekend chores fall on me as John tends to be exhausted from travelling. But he has just changed his job and things will improve, I hope."

"Bank holidays are often 'flop at home' affairs; we are planning to relieve the strain of mass catering with a gas barbecue. We are also looking for a house in France, where we can have an alternative place to flop. We would never have contemplated it with three children in the back of the car. But John has used some of his leisure time to get a pilot's licence."

She regards her four weeks' holiday as sacrosanct: "We insist on two weeks in summer to go away as a family. In July we are going to a hotel in Portugal with on-site recreational facilities and in August we'll have a week at a house in France."

She feels her leisure time has diminished significantly since the children arrived: "Guilt stops us going to concerts, plays and other things we would do just for ourselves. But I envisage things getting better once the children stop wanting to go on holiday with us and eventually leave home."

John Dowding works at the Rhone-Poulenc chemical plant in Dagenham, London, and says he has enjoyed a fairly constant amount of leisure for the past 30 years. He represents the Manufacturing, Science and Finance Union, of which Clive Jenkins is a former joint general secretary.

"I get a fifth week of holiday due to length of service, but the basic work week has been 37½ hours ever since I started in the industry," Mr Dowding says.

A former bench chemist, he now looks after paperwork and bottles of chemicals in an office servicing his company's research department.

"It is not hard physical work, but the pace can be fairly intense; you won't often catch me with my feet up on the desk. When problems need solving they can't go on hold because it's tea-time; nevertheless, I grab a cup at my desk and I don't work overtime."

"We have flexible working hours, so I start at 8am and keep going until between 4 and 5.30. It's a 40-mile drive from the factory to my home, so I'll arrive home between 6 and 7 and take a look at the post. This may contain items in connection with union work or with walking, which is one of my interests."

"After doing the post, I'll have something to eat, which my wife always makes; she works only occasionally. The rest of the evening is a mix of chatting, watching television, reading and



John Dowding: no change

catching up on correspondence. I would say it amounts to three hours' leisure per night."

"On Saturdays, I lend my wife a little assistance with the weekly shopping, and the rest of the weekend tends to be disorganized relaxation, which might include pottering in the garden."

"I generally take all my five weeks' annual holiday, but we don't always go off somewhere for a fortnight. I'm more inclined to take a lot of odd days and add them on to weekends, when my wife and I often go off and do courses. We might do them separately — art, for instance, or history — or together: last month we went on an archaeology course in Lincolnshire."

"I do have more leisure time than I did 10 years ago, but it's restricted to the five extra days of holiday I've gained. As far as the normal working week goes it has remained constant, and I can't see any prospect of change before retirement."

AMERICA'S AGEING BABY-BOOMERS FEEL THE CRUNCH

AMERICA is in the midst of a self-proclaimed "time famine". If the Seventies was the decade of expression and the Eighties the years of obsession, then the Nineties are being touted as a period of compression. Young urban professionals, once identified as Yuppies, now go by such acronyms as Sats, Mats and Hats — single adults with limited time, married adults with limited time, and married adults with limited time.

Time magazine declared in a cover story that "America has run out of time". And, according to the pollster Louis Harris, whose surveys

show that Americans increasingly feel themselves to be in a hurry: "Time may have become the most precious commodity in the land."

Demographic trends support the view that there is a time crunch. There are more working women, more single parents, more "latch-key" children. Yet America's leading expert on free time says the data he has collected tells a different tale.

Professor John Robinson, director of the Americans' Use of Time Project, says that free time — which is easier to define than "leisure" — increased

dramatically from 1965 to 1975, with each individual gaining about five hours a week (which was immediately transferred to watching television). Since then, free time, far from evaporating, has remained stable, possibly even increasing slightly. "People may have anticipated that there would be more free time available, and the fact that it is not there has made them feel they are busier than ever," Professor Robinson said. The Americans' Use of Time Project collects data by asking normal people to keep a diary of their everyday lives. The last

comprehensive survey was published in 1985, covering the previous 20 years. But Professor Robinson still tracks America's living habits.

His data shows that Americans have more free time today than ever before. Men have 40 hours of free time a week, and women 39 hours. Free time is defined as what is left over after the time people spend working and travelling to and from work, taking care of families, doing housework and shopping, sleeping, eating and looking after themselves.

There are two main reasons for the increase. The first is that women are doing less housework; the second is that the working week is shorter than it was 20 years ago — at least, the actual hours worked.

One key factor is that fewer households have children. Women with no children at home have three hours a week more free time than women with older children, and seven hours more than women with infants. Also, Americans are getting married later, which also gives them more free time.

Nevertheless, certain groups have suffered sharp cuts in free time. In particular, fathers of pre-school children. Their free time shrank by 10 hours a week between 1975 and 1985. Mothers of infants also find time increasingly tight, but they have lost only three hours a week. The main beneficiaries are the 51-64 age group, with mothers, he suggests, opting for early retirement.

"Today the 40-hour work week is balanced by a 40-hour play week," Professor Robinson said. "But there is no denying the fact that many Americans are caught in a real time crunch."

Because the ageing baby-boom generation now finds itself in the group (aged 36 to 50) that has least free time, the media and marketers, he suggested, have sounded the alarm about the "time famine".

JAMES BONE

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LET IT THROUGH THE TIMES

Pick of the Week



CHRISTIE'S

THIS FINELY MODELLED FIGURE is an excellent example of mid-18th century Asbury and Whielden type creamware. It has been suggested that it represents George II at the battle of Dettingen in 1743 and bears the initials GR on the elaborately embroidered saddlecloth. The figure is one of 600 pieces of primarily English pottery and porcelain from the collection of the late Thomas Burn housed at Rous Lench Court in Worcestershire, which covers the golden years of ceramic production in this country from the mid-17th to the late 18th centuries. The collection will be sold at Christie's, King Street on Tuesday, 29 May and Wednesday, 30 May at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. each day.

For further information on this and other sales in the next week please call Christie's 24-hour Auction Information Service on (071) 839 9060.

8 King Street, London SW1
85 Old Brompton Road, London SW7
164 - 166 Bath Street, Glasgow

A Creamware figure of a mounted officer, circa 1760. 25.5 cm. high. Estimate: £15,000-25,000

CRITICS' CHOICE: THEATRE

TELEVISION



distinctive as those in "O Say Can You See?" The collective, Forced

Stard-Smith, an ex-architect whose Station House Opera company

at least five schools of dance from different parts of the world. Free-

glected? Or is Britain — in the theatre as in so much else — to be left behind again?

(071-930 3047) 11111 11111 10.

JULIAN CLARY: *The Wanderin' Star* UK Tour comes to a glittering end in London this week. With Russell Churney at the piano, Hugh Jolly helping out with the *Sticky Moments* games and, for many the unsung heroes of the show, Barb Jung and Michael Parker as musical support. Hackney Empire, 291 Mare Street, E8 (081-985 2424). BF: Hackney Central/Hackney Downs. Fri (until June 5): Doors 7pm, show 8pm, E8 (£7).

SHEFFIELD: John Hegley and the Poeticians head the bill at the Fools Paradise Cabaret – Hegley's potty poetry readings and interactive comedy, plus band.
City Hall (Memorial Hall), Barkers Pool (0742 735295). Sat: Doors 7.30pm, show 8pm, £4 (£2.25).

CAROL SARLEN

History both proud and tawdry



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help me to live".—words from
one patient quoted here in
thanksgiving to you for your
very kind support.

In the course of 30 minutes, Buffet had been sent from his Manhattan pad to a freezing hotel room, seen a big

The trouble with Dors was that she was so cut-price, even her epitaph looked tacky: the nearest she ever got to greatness was being mentioned in a sermon by the Archbishop of

Then there were the Krays, who sent Christmas cards, the children who are quite wonderful for forgiving, and a Catholic, the last husband who took his own life soon after she died, though not entirely in consequence.

It is just about possible to see Dora as a symbol of some pre-Profumo national sexual trauma in post-war Britain, but by the time of her all-too-early death, she had become an interesting character actress. In there somewhere, alongside the late-flowering talent, was also a lot of courage, even if most of it did have to be employed to overcome disasters that were largely of her own making.

SHERIDAN MORLEY

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REVIEWS

Splendid, cheering occasion

DANCE

Romeo and Juliet
Covent Garden

THERE was an eager crowd for Sylvie Guillem's Juliet on Friday night: her first in England and her first in MacMillan's choreography. The cheering began at the end of Act I and was tumultuous as I hurried from the theatre after Act III. The orchestra was cheered too, for which it must in large measure thank Bernard Haitink. He carries the clout to insist on a fuller complement of players than usual.

Yet it is not the weight of the music you notice under his direction, rather the opposite. He spreads out the music with clarity and delicacy, so that the Prokofiev score is free for once of that tombstone quality which can make it so oppressive.

This suits Guillem's approach to the role, because she, too, is concerned to show the audience every fine detail of the character. She even carries on acting, with changes of expression and posture, in that famous moment, sitting on the end of the bed while the music rages around her, when others from Fonteyn and Seymour onwards have been happy to remain absolutely still and let the audience find for themselves the tumult in Juliet's soul.

Guillem's facial expressions, although always right, convey less than her gestures and, in particular, the way she shapes and phrases the steps to bring out their

emotional implications. She must be taller than any other Juliet we have seen in this production, but she makes the steps work as if they had been created for her.

Guillem is not one to lose herself in a role (if she ever achieves that quality on top of her others, there will be no holding her). What she offers is a marvellously considered interpretation, and because of that some may find her less moving. But it never looks like an ego trip; you get the choreography clear and whole, lucid, urgent and alive.

Jonathan Cope partners her perfectly and dances full out. To expect him, in the final months before he takes his premature retirement from the stage, to start finding dramatic expression in the dances he performs would be too much to hope. The familiar Mercutio of Stephen Jeffries was set against the comparatively new Tybalt of Guy Niblett. This must be Niblett's best role: a convincing portrait of a thug motivated entirely by passionate fear of anything that could harm his pride in his reputation as a swordsman.

The Royal Opera House is reported to have cut more than £500,000 from its budget by deciding to postpone the complete refurbishing of scenery and costumes for this ballet and for *Manon* in the autumn. But I had to look hard indeed to find any shabbiness. In fact, Nicholas Georgiadis's designs still look overwhelmingly splendid. There must be a moral here somewhere.

JOHN PERCIVAL



Romeo (Jonathan Cope) and Juliet (Sylvie Guillem)

THEATRE

The Police
Soho Poly

SLAWOMIR MROZEK's satire on bureaucratic tyranny, written in 1956, must be one of the earliest post-war examples of a genre that has come to dominate East European writing. The setting is generally a ministry building or somewhere equally soulless - here it is the office of the Chief of Police - and the cast must include several state functionaries, dehumanized to an absurd degree but still identifiable as the dangerous fowl intent on dehumanizing their fellow citizens.

In this, his first stage play, Mrozek is already fully conversant

with the form. The people in his unnamed country have become so loyal to the government that only one political prisoner remains in jail.

When he renounces his rebellious past and demands to sign the oath of allegiance to the Secret Police, he has nothing to do; without people to arrest their function disappears.

As it is, the devoted police sergeant who spends his working days as an agent provocateur, doing voluntary provoking on his days off, is constantly being beaten up by outraged citizens.

The future of the Secret Police rests in his hands; if he will lose his loyalty to the system by expressing disloyalty, so letting himself be arrested, the police will have something to do again. He is

sweating profusely as he absorbs the logic of his superior officer, who is also sweating profusely because they are both wearing tightly-buttoned greatcoats and the ceiling of this basement theatre is only a few inches above the spikes of their helmets.

Sweating continually, as we have established, the young sergeant agrees. But should he call the head of state a swine? Finally, he settles for "dirty swine" and is hauled off to jail in chains.

Mrozek's portrait of this neurotically obedient servant of the state is graced with much idiotic comedy. He is almost an automaton, and Andrew Durant's eager, earnest expression seldom loses the wary look in his pop-eyes, the underlying last guard against a superior officer. With his toothy smile flashing away be-

neath his over-ambitious walrus moustache, he catches the zaniness of the Mrozek style.

Except, briefly, for James Lloyd Pegg, chopping logic to prove that anarchists make the best loyalists. Durant is the only member of the cast who does make this production work. Joe Cusley's Police Chief is far too ponderous.

The play dies in the gaps between speeches. Even Durant seems uncertain what to do while others are speaking, and the rest of them just repeat gestures.

Nor is Paul Dodwell's production helpful to his audience; his choice of an L-shaped stage, with its inevitable masking, brings no advantage in exchange. The quality of the writing must fight against this production and emerges a battered victim.

JEREMY KINGSTON

ROCK

K.D. Lang and
the Reclines
Town & Country

K.D. LANG has a lot to live up to in performance. In recent months she has performed with such notables as Bruce Springsteen and Elvis Costello and been commissioned to write a song for the Warren Beatty/Madonna movie, *Dick Tracy*. She also won a Grammy for "Crying", a vocal performance shared with the late Roy Orbison.

That the girl has been blessed with a voice of tremendous range and power is hard to dispute. On stage, as well as on record, K.D. can hold on to difficult notes with an ease that must be the envy of most established artists. Whether she ought to be using country music to showcase this prowess is a different matter.

To begin with, Lang hardly looks the part. Broadly speaking, country musicians are maudlin folk with an air of desperation about them, perhaps enhanced by prodigious drug and alcohol abuse. Some, like Gram Parsons, to all intents and purposes the founder of country rock, die

young. Others give the impression that they could expire at any minute: for example, the awesomely haunted-looking Johnny Cash.

K.D. Lang seems too damn healthy. Full-faced and robust, she flits athletically about the stage, grinning like Nigel Kennedy. Cabaret pieces such as "I'm Down To My Last Cigarette" do not really belong in country music, while more miserable numbers such as "Trail Of Broken Hearts" do not quite ring true. In their way they are as much a parody of the genre as her rhinestone-embroidered jacket.

Lang's extrovert manner is a useful advertisement for the Country Music Association's current "Route 90" promotional campaign, but her music is not suitably focused.

Towards the end of the set, she turned in a superb version of "Crying" and for one of the encores a powerful blues-based number called "Our Day". This suggested a possible future direction for the singer - as a baladecum-bluesbuster, after the fashion of Janis Joplin or even Ella Fitzgerald. With a voice such as hers, K.D. Lang hardly needs to be squandering her talent by leading to be a rhinestone cowgirl.

MIKE NICHOLLS

CONCERT

LS/Atherton
Queen Elizabeth Hall

EACH of the three London Sinfonietta concerts conducted by David Atherton last week was intended to feature the first performance of a newly-commissioned work. In the event, two of those commissions fell by the wayside, which left Bent Sorenson's *Shadowland* on Saturday night as sole survivor. In this deeply impressive piece the 32-year-old Danish composer draws on the pointillist style he evolved several years ago to create a world of shadows pregnant with creative impulses. Like a Saurat painting, a hazily outlined, intricately detailed canvas releases an image after the more potent for its shrouded origins.

This concert also offered another Mahler transcription by Schoenberg, of the song cycle *Lieder eines fahrenden Gesellen* for a chamber orchestra of flute, clarinet, string quartet, piano, harp and percussion. Schoenberg's transcription makes it clear that what he admired in Mahler was not his late Romantic extravagance but his economic

handling of instrumental timbres. Lines are picked out with an almost clinical severity, revealing the bone structure of the songs rather than flesh adhering to it. This is an approach that works better in a song of plangent agitation, such as "Ich hab' ein glühend Messer", or of chaste austerity, such as "Die zwei blaunen Augen", than in "Ging heim Morgan über's Feld", where the warmth of expression seems inextricably linked with a cushion of string sound. The absence of that padding projects the vocal line as just one more strand of the texture that happens to have words attached. Alfreda Hodgson nevertheless characterized each of the songs eloquently.

The concert had opened with Schoenberg's *Three Pieces for Chamber Orchestra*, a work whose economy of gesture may, in the light of the Mahler transcription, be seen to owe as much to that master as to Webern. It ended with a slightly earlier, and far more densely textured work of Schoenberg's, the Chamber Symphony No. 1. Under David Atherton's expert direction, the London Sinfonietta's performance was by turns exquisitely tender (especially the slow section) and inferentially exuberant.

BARRY MILLINGTON

WORD-WATCHING

Answers from page 20

FEMERALL

(a) An outlet for smoke in the roof in medieval and Dark Age halls, from the medieval Latin *fumarolium*, ex *fumar* smoke: "The inside of the femerall was as richly decorated as the tabernacle, and the rest of the cornice."

SOROCIE

(b) Mountain sickness high up in the Andes, from the Quechuan *soro* the name of autumn, which was supposed to cause the sickness: "It's great to breathe some real air again. No more sorocie."

LENTOR

(c) Slowness, from the Latin *lentor* viscosity, slowness: "She walked through dilating space with the lentor of one walking under water or in a light dream."

INFUNDIBULIFORM

(d) Shaped like a funnel, from the Latin *infundibulum* a funnel: "The other, infundibuliform, in which, pumping my lungs, I tried to make my revenge."

The Concise Crossword can be found on Page 13

ENTERTAINMENTS

OPERA & BALLET

THE KIROV BALLET

OLYMPIAN FESTIVAL

THE LAMBERT WALK

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THE KIROV BALLET

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WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene,
Chess Correspondent

TOM CONTI

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NEW RELEASES

DREAMS (PG): Alan Kuracawa's fantasy on themes of violence, ecology, and the world's urge to conquer, is a bold, naive, but a visual feast.

Harlem Nights (R): The first of a series of films about a nightclub threatened by a corrupt crime boss and an unimpressive police force.

Kings of the Wind (U): Peter Dinklage's dramatic family film based on the real-life adventures of an 18th-century Arab boy (Naseeruddin Shah) and his horse.

Knives of the Wind (U): Peter Dinklage's dramatic family film based on the real-life adventures of an 18th-century Arab boy (Naseeruddin Shah) and his horse.

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Knives of the Wind (U): Peter Dinklage's dramatic family film based on the real-life adventures

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- 6.00 *Casualty*
7.15 *News*, regional news and weather
7.15 *Hallo Spencer*. Fun with the puppets of *Spencer*, Ohio 7.40 *The Pink Panther Show*. Cartoon antics with the indestructible panther.
8.00 *News*, regional news and weather
8.12 *Regional News and Weather*
8.15 *Smoggy* 8.40 *Cartoons* 8.55 *Regional News and Weather*
9.00 *News* and weather followed by *Heathcliff* (Cats And Co). Cartoon antics with the mischievous cat.
9.25 *Eggs 'n' Bacon*. A cartoon presented by Cheryl Baker (9.55) *The New York Bear Show*
10.00 *The Flintstones* (10.25 *Playdays*)
10.50 *Jeopardy!*
10.55 *Five to Seven*. Vladimir Miroslav reads works by contemporary Romanian poets.
1.00 *Film: Father Goose* (1964) starring Cary Grant. Lightweight but enjoyable tale of a South Sea islander who is lured to the Australian Navy during the Second World War. His tranquil existence is shattered by the arrival of a French schoolteacher (Leslie Caron) with a son who is a pilot. Directed by Ralph Nelson. (Cue) 1.25 *Regional News and Weather*
1.25 *One O'Clock News* with Peter Sessions. Weather 1.55 *Neighbours*. (Cue)

BBC 2

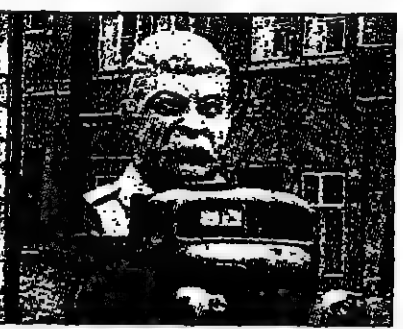
- 7.10 *Open University: Computing - Relationships*. Computer graphics at 7.35
9.00 *Film: Variety Time* (1948, b/w). A compilation of some of the best productions to come out of the RKO studios.
10.00 *Film: Two O'Clock Courage* (1943, b/w) starring Tom Conway and Ann Rutherford. Famous cost drivers have a tough enough time as it is, but when one nearly knocks down a man, seemingly suffering from amnesia, she decides that the best thing to do is to take him on board. Directed by Anthony Mann.
11.00 *You and Me*. Learning fun for the younger viewers (1)
11.15 *Chester's Grandfather*. The story of Desmond Faraday, once an adventurer and a hunter, who saved a female cheetah's life and set up a sanctuary for cheetahs in Transvaal Green Claws. For younger viewers (1)
11.45 *Praise Bel Thom*. Her featured selections from the hymns featured on *Songs of Praise*. Her guest is John Cole (1). (Cue) 1.25
12.20 *Film 90 With Barry Norman*. Ken Loach's *Hidden Agenda*, winner of the Special Jury Prize at the Cannes Film Festival, is reviewed (1)
1.00 *Omnibus: George Gershwin*. Remembered. Peter Adam's detailed clips-and-interviews documentary on the great American composer. (1)
2.30 *Film: An American in Paris* (1951). A Vincente Minnelli's delightful film is just the thing for a bank holiday. Directed by Vincente Minnelli. It is more than a pensive nostalgia that places the great style of the Hollywood musical back in the 1940s and early 1950s. In those days musicals did not have to be the blockbusters they later had to become to compete (or so the theory

- 1.35 *Grandstand* introduced by Helen Rollason. The line-up is (subject to alteration): 2.00 and 2.50 *Water Sliding*, the Cadet Gymnastics; the men's European championship from Lausanne; 3.30 *Golf*, the final round of the Volvo PGA championship from Westbury; 4.55 *Final Score*
5.05 *News* with Peter Sessions. Weather 5.15 *Regional News and Weather*
5.20 *Stanley and the Dinosaurs*. Cartoon 5.35 *Neighbours* (1)
6.00 *Earth Day Special*. Celebrities from all walks of showbusiness get together for this special programme commemorating Earth Day and try to show people how to save the world from the environmental dangers of pollution, global warming and deforestation.
7.30 *Bread*. Liverpoolian sitcom about surviving against the odds (1)
8.00 *Film: Beverly Hills Cop* (1984). As one of the biggest box office successes in cinema history *Beverly Hills Cop* almost defies criticism, although the verdict of this newspaper when the film first arrived in Britain five years ago was "borderline thumbs up, a lazy comedy offering resting its feet on the star's charisma". But Eddie Murphy is some star and the verdict on *Beverly Hills Cop* inevitably turns on how you respond to his brashly energetic style. In a part originally intended for Sylvester Stallone (what a different film that would have been), he plays a Detroit detective causing



Eddie Murphy: streetwise knowledge (8.00pm)

- mayhem in post-Beverly Hills as he seeks the murderer of his best friend. A curious cross between police thriller and farce, with the stardom of plots, the film stands or falls almost entirely on Murphy's fast talk and streetwise knowledge.
9.45 *News* with Maryn Lewis. Regional news and weather.
10.05 *Film: The Blue Lagoon* (1980). Adapted from the H. de Vere Stacpoole novel, this second, and second-rate, version stars Brooke Shields and Christopher Atkins as the two children who are forced to grow up on a desert island after being shipwrecked. Directed by Randal Kleiser.
11.45 *International Golf*. Highlights of the Volvo PGA championship from Westbury.
12.25 *AM Advice Shop* (1)
12.55 *Weather*



Stalin's statue: an incongruous sight (8.00pm)

- blacklisted and forced to work as a clerk. Last November she enjoyed an emotional rehabilitation when she travelled to the Soviet Union to see the statue of Stalin. The statue, which was erected in Prague in the 1950s, only to be demolished when Stalin fell out of favour. The incongruity of a huge Stalin head being carried round Prague on the back of a lorry gives the programme a running joke worthy of Jacques Tati.
9.20 *Film: The Fireman's Ball* (1967). The ball is the event of the year for a small Czech town. But problems arise when the ratle prices keep disappearing, despite armed guards to prevent the crowd from looting. A comedy in the Jacques Tati vein, more popular in the West than in Czechoslovakia where 40,000 men mistakenly resigned as a protest. With English subtitles. Directed by Milos Forman.
10.30 *A Night in Havana: Dizzy Gillespie in Cuba*. The jazz trumpeter on a musical tour of Cuba 11.55 *Weather*
12.00 *Open University: Victorian Ways of Death*. Ends 12.30am

ITV LONDON

- 6.00 *ITV Television 90: Early Morning*. The television continues with Lizzie Aspel who's still soldering on, preparing the world's biggest workout for later today. Joining Aspel on the 77-am sofa waiting for Rustie Lee's superb *Teleshop* breakfast are Mike Morris, Lorraine Kelly, Richard Kays, Geoff Clark and Gyles Brandstetter.
10.30 *ITV Television 90: Morning*. Jim Bowen, Lennie Bennett, Steve Jones, Ted Rogers, Nicholas Parsons, Alan Stewart and Carole Smiley are all game for a laugh as Andrew O'Connor gets his own back in *Gunge a Game Show*. Host game. Meanwhile, *You're the Winner* lets fly with the balloons and Lizzie Aspel is ready to lead the world's largest workout.
1.00 *News* with Sue Carpenter. Weather
1.05 *ITV Television 90: Afternoon*. The stars get off to a toe-tapping start as the *Today* show starts. The biggest tap dance and viewers are invited to join 5,000 Dashing White Sergeants in Scotland. Long-suffering Michael Aspel, who must surely be feeling the strain by now, is called upon once again as Cheryl Baker puts him through his paces.
5.30 *News* with Sue Carpenter. Weather
5.45 *ITV Television 90: Early Evening*. A relaxing start to the early evening with Nigel Hawthorne, Paul Shane and pianist Derek Paravicini. The Hilton chefs are on hand to serve up a

- tonic feast to the deserving presenters, while Eddie Kidd picks up the pace with a crazy stunt that involves blazing cars.
7.00 *ITV Television 90: Evening*. *Coronation Street*, in true *Teleshop* style, starts a special episode with the return to the Fivers of Hilda Ogden (Jean Alexander), Esther Rantzen and the *7th* *Life* gang are on hand to entertain Michael Aspel, who is still standing after 24 hours. *The Bill* are on duty with a special *Teleshop* song and dance routine that should be an entertainment in itself. Meanwhile, *BBC Breakfast News* weatherman Francis Wilson leads his own team against wheelchair-bound athletes and the Round Britain Relay comes to a close. There are also highlights of the day's events, with accounts in the bowler hats abetting down a City office block, a mass kidnapping in Southend and holidaymakers sporting blue *Teleshop* ears.
9.00 *ITV Television 90: The Final Hour*. It's been an incredible 26 hours and by now the money should be rolling in. The stars gather for the grand finale, despite the fact that Denis Norden is there to review their calamities. Chris De Burca tries to wind the events down with a song, while surprise guests pop in to chat with Michael Aspel - who, rumour has it, is in for a few surprises of his own.
10.00 *News* with Sue Carpenter. Weather
10.15 *Film: Sharkey's Machine* (1981) starring Burt Reynolds, Rachel Ward, Vittorio Gassman and Brian Keith.

- Reynolds directs himself as a tough cop whose narcotics operation goes under when an innocent bus passenger is killed. Demoted to vice squad the underdog Sharkey leads an investigation into the activities of a white slave trader and political puppeteer while having an affair with an attractive hooker. Things have already gone from good to bad but, for Sharkey, they look set to get worse. Good action scenes hold the film together.
12.35am *Sportsworld Extra*. Tony Francis introduces action with the talented middleweight trio, Nigel Benn, Michael Watson and Chris Eubank. Followed by *News* headlines.
1.35 *Spy*. Vintage spoof espionage series starring Robert Culp and Bill Cosby.
2.35 *Stephen King's World of Horror*. Part four features a spectacular exploration of behind-the-scenes special effects. Followed by *News* headlines.
3.35 *The Twilight Zone: The Road Less Travelled*. More adventures from the world of the paranormal. A middle-aged family man becomes alarmed when a mysterious wheelchair-bound man begins to appear in his home. Starring Cliff De Young and Margaret Klinek (1).
4.00 *60 Minutes*. Award-winning American magazine with incisive investigations and revealing interviews.
5.00 *ITV Morning News* with Gillian Carter. Ends at 6.00

CHANNEL 4

- 6.00 *The Art of Landscape*. Soothing music set to moving pictures.
7.30 *The Channel Four Daily*
9.25 *Film: Boys Will Be Boys* (1935, b/w) starring Will Hay and Gordon Harker. Vintage farce in which a headmaster, who got his job by forging his credentials, ends up foiling a gang of jewel thieves. Directed by William Beaudine.
10.50 *Film: The Navigator* (1924, b/w). A classic Buster Keaton farce in which he plays a millionaire stranded on a deserted ocean liner with his girlfriend. Directed by Keaton and Donald Crisp. It is one of star's most successful films with a non-stop flow of beautifully constructed gags. 12.00 *Fairly Tale Theatre: Rip Van Winkle* starring Harry Dean Stanton and directed by Francis Coppola.
1.00 *Sesame Street*. Pre-school learning series.
2.00 *The Carers*. A repeat of the Open College series for home help and others who care for the elderly and infirm. (Cue) 1.00
2.30 *Channel 4 Racing* from Sandown Park. Brough Scott introduces live coverage of the 2.35, 3.10, 3.40 and 4.10 races.
4.30 *Fifteen-to-One*. William G. Stewart hosts another round of quiz where winners stand up and losers sit down.
5.00 *Film: An Inspector Calls* (1954, b/w). A smooth transcription to the screen of J. B. Priestley's puzzle play about a prosperous Yorkshire family having its guilty secrets laid bare by a mysterious policeman, who insinuates that they are all partly responsible for a girl's death. Alastair Sim plays the visitor with sinister charm and among the supporting cast is the young Bryan Forbes. Directed by Guy Hamilton.

- 6.30 *Happy Days*. More comedy from the American high school set in the 1950s, starring Henry Winkler.
6.55 *News* summary and weather
7.00 *Skydiving: Exit, Exit, Exit*. The cameras follow the British skydiving team as they compete in the World Championships in Girona, Spain.
8.00 *Brookside*. (Cue) 8.30
8.30 *Brass*. Another baffling adventure between the rich and powerful Heracles and the working class Faircliffs. The week that the annual Yorkshire cricket match where the action of the field, when Agnes offers her body to McDuff if he will drop charges against her son, adds up to more than the action on it. Starring Timothy West and Barbara Ewing.
10.00 *Vintage Comic Strip: The Bullies*. A Comic Strip tribute to television's tough guys (1).
10.50 *Made in the USA*. Adam Clayton Powell. Adam Clayton Powell, the son of a Harlem preacher, was by the 1950s the most powerful black man in America. As a Congressman he played a key part in the anti-segregation legislation introduced under President Johnson's War on Poverty programme but his career sank in a sea of corruption.
11.50 *Cornel West: Politics of Difference*. Dr Cornel West is one of the most powerful black intellectuals in the United States today. In this programme he talks about the images of race on screen and on television.
12.25am *Ethnic Notions*. This programme looks at the stereotyping of black people in America over the years, from early minstrel shows to more recent types of racist caricatures. Narrated by actress Esther Rolle, it combines archive footage and academic contributions within an historical framework, linking each image to the dominant white society's shifting needs to justify black oppression. Ends at 1.30



In the Big Apple London law students (8.00pm)

RADIO 1

- FM Stereo and MW
5.00am *John Peel* 7.00 *The Sound and the Fury* 8.00 *News* 9.00 *Radio 1 Breakfast* 9.30 *Simon Bates* 10.00 *Radio 1* 10.30 *Teddy Bear's Picnic* at Beauharnois 11.00 *Radio 1* 11.30 *Steve Wright* 12.00 *Radio 1* 12.30 *Radio 1* 1.00 *Radio 1* 1.30 *Radio 1* 2.00 *Radio 1* 2.30 *Radio 1* 3.00 *Radio 1* 3.30 *Radio 1* 4.00 *Radio 1* 4.30 *Radio 1* 5.00 *Radio 1* 5.30 *Radio 1* 6.00 *Radio 1* 6.30 *Radio 1* 7.00 *Radio 1* 7.30 *Radio 1* 8.00 *Radio 1* 8.30 *Radio 1* 9.00 *Radio 1* 9.30 *Radio 1* 10.00 *Radio 1* 10.30 *Radio 1* 11.00 *Radio 1* 11.30 *Radio 1* 12.00 *Radio 1* 12.30 *Radio 1* 1.00 *Radio 1* 1.30 *Radio 1* 2.00 *Radio 1* 2.30 *Radio 1* 3.00 *Radio 1* 3.30 *Radio 1* 4.00 *Radio 1* 4.30 *Radio 1* 5.00 *Radio 1* 5.30 *Radio 1* 6.00 *Radio 1* 6.30 *Radio 1* 7.00 *Radio 1* 7.30 *Radio 1* 8.00 *Radio 1* 8.30 *Radio 1* 9.00 *Radio 1* 9.30 *Radio 1* 10.00 *Radio 1* 10.30 *Radio 1* 11.00 *Radio 1* 11.30 *Radio 1* 12.00 *Radio 1* 12.30 *Radio 1* 1.00 *Radio 1* 1.30 *Radio 1* 2.00 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Olazábal hits out over slow play

By MITCHELL PLATT
GOLF CORRESPONDENT

JOSE-Maria Olazábal yesterday launched a personal campaign against slow play after a dawdling pace in the third round of the Volvo PGA Championship sabotaged his attempt to take complete command on the West course at Wentworth.

Olazábal seemed on the threshold of distancing himself from all his rivals following an impressive outward half of 31, which stretched his lead to four shots, but a 20-minute wait on the 10th tee ruined his plans.

The Spaniard completed a four-hour round with an inward half of 38 for a 69, which enabled him to retain a one-shot lead, then immediately questioned PGA Tour officials as to why they had failed in their quest to keep play moving at a reasonable pace.

"I know who was responsible for it being so slow," Olazábal said. "Today it was Nick Faldo and Tony Johnstone. I don't need to tell the PGA that, they will know. What I want to know is what the hell is going on."

"There were three groups on the 10th tee. We were waiting on every shot. The PGA must act. There was no excuse because it was a lovely day, nice weather and there was a fantastic, well behaved crowd."

"The next time I will take a picnic on the course. I shall get out a blanket, lay it in the middle of the fairway and take out some sandwiches and a bottle of Rioja. I may even take a bed and have a Spanish siesta."

"I am not joking. I am absolutely serious. If I get disrespected for doing it then

Card of the course

| Hole | Yds | Par | Yds | Par |
|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 1 | 471 | 4 | 10 | 156 |
| 2 | 452 | 3 | 11 | 376 |
| 3 | 452 | 3 | 12 | 481 |
| 4 | 501 | 4 | 13 | 481 |
| 5 | 181 | 3 | 14 | 179 |
| 6 | 344 | 4 | 15 | 290 |
| 7 | 389 | 4 | 16 | 390 |
| 8 | 450 | 4 | 17 | 491 |
| 9 | 450 | 4 | 18 | 502 |

Out 3.361 35 In 3.584 37
Total yardage 6,945 Par 72

so be it. But I promise you this is what I shall do. It took four hours and 15 minutes to play a three-ball on Saturday; it should not take four hours to play a two-ball. It should take 3½ hours at the most."

Olazábal, who also complained about slow play at St Mellion earlier this month, stressed that as a professional he was not using the pace of play as an excuse for losing his game and that his concern is only that officials take note.

Johnstone admitted that he and Faldo were taken to one side at the 13th and told by David Rickman, the assistant to the Rules Secretary of the Royal and Ancient, that they had lost 20 minutes on the group in front.

"He asked that we try to catch up the group in front, which is what we did," Johnstone said. "It was not a warning. He knew that we had required a couple of rulings and that Nick had been in trouble in the trees at the 12th."

Olazábal admitted that the delay at the 10th affected his concentration, which in any case had been impaired by his state of health. "I'm feeling terrible," he said. "I am weak because of the head cold and I cannot concentrate. I have to say that I am not very confident of staying ahead."

In fact, Olazábal might have lost the outright lead, because after taking six at the 17th,

where he was in the trees, he once again strayed from the fairway at the 18th, where he was also in a bunker. Yet he holed from 15 feet to salvage par for a total of 203, 13 under par, and a one-stroke lead from Mike Harwood, of Australia, who had a 67.

There is a Royal Ascot atmosphere about this championship. As the thoroughbreds of Europe compete for what many consider the most prestigious title in golf — the major championships excepted — even the Fortnum and Mason hampers have appeared. It is an indication of the increasing popularity of the sport and of the championship becoming accepted on the social calendar.

Faldo who lives just around the corner, thought the chance of returning to his home with the trophy was remote in spite of completing a 69 with the help of an eagle from 35 feet at the last. "I thought Jose-Maria was going to be seven or more shots ahead of me," Faldo said. "I'm four behind now and I must still have a chance."

Faldo, however, has five other players behind himself and Olazábal. Harwood admitted to playing poorly, but he waved his putter like a magic wand. Three times in an outward half of 10 and 15 feet for birdies. He made another putt of 12 feet for an eagle three at the 12th and then putts of 15 feet for birdies at both the 15th and 16th. Yet, like Olazábal, he also finished six, five.

John Bland, of South Africa, is one shot further adrift along with Johnstone. Four birdies in the first five holes provided Johnstone with a wonderful start and he went on to hole from 30 feet for another at the 8th to be out in 30. "I thoroughly enjoyed playing with Nick and it was great to play in front of a huge crowd in Britain again," he said. "They seemed to enjoy every minute. I certainly did."

Fulham signing

Fulham have signed Stephen Rocastle, aged 18, the brother of the Arsenal midfielder, David Rocastle, on a two-year contract after the winger was given a free transfer by Norwich City.



John Bland makes his own comment on a missed putt at Wentworth yesterday

Versatile Robins in medley win

By CRAIG LORD

GRANT Robins, of Portsmouth Northsea, confirmed his status as Britain's most versatile male swimmer by retaining his individual medley crown less than half an hour after taking second place in the 200 metres backstroke at the second British Milk in Action grand prix final in Leeds last night.

In his first event, Robins lost half a body-length at the start from Dmitri Haruk, of the Soviet Union, and never recovered that ground. Haruk finished in 2min 5.85sec to Robins' 2:07.48. A solid first 100 metres put Robins well up on the main British threat, Martin Harris, of Barnet Cophall, who learns a new lesson each time he swims a 200 metre race.

Harris came back hard after a halfway split three seconds slower than he swam in Athens two weeks ago, but his challenge came too late and allowed Jamie Fleet, of Waltham Forest, to edge him out for third in 2:08.01 to 2:08.16.

Robins cruised to victory just 20 minutes later in the 400 metres individual medley in 4:33.97. That victory, added to his win in the 200 metres on Saturday, helped Robins retain his medley category grand prix title with 66 points.

Adrian Moorhouse, the world record holder at 100 metres breaststroke, had a comfortable win in that event in 1:04.11, taking revenge on his Leeds colleague, James Parrack, who had snatched the 50 metres by a touch on Saturday.

Moorhouse's time puts him on the kind of schedule he set last year, which saw him progress to a 1:01.49 world record in peak conditions last summer.

He meets Dmitri Volkov, of the Soviet Union, at the Monaco International Meeting next week. The Yorkshire man said: "I'm looking for a 1:03, regardless of what anyone else does. I won't be shaving down — it's just part of my preparation."

Sharon Page, the Norfolk swimmer, who is coached by correspondence from Wigan, became the first grand prix champion of the year after winning the 100 metres backstroke in 1:05.00. She won the 50 metres event on Saturday.

Thriller in Monte Carlo

From JOHN BLUNSDEN
MONACO

ONLY six of the 26 starters were still running at the end of a gripping Monaco Grand Prix yesterday, but it required only three of them to provide one of the most exciting climaxes to the annual battle through the streets of Monte Carlo.

It was a classic David and Goliath struggle, with the Tyrrell team's rising young French star, Jean Alesi, in only his twelfth grand prix, matched against the might of the Marlboro McLaren team's Ayrton Senna and Gerhard Berger. In the end, only two seconds covered the trio as they completed the 78th and final lap, Senna easing up to conserve his Honda V10 engine and Alesi, whose "production" Ford DFR V8 engine was probably giving away 70 horsepower to the Hondas, bringing to bear all his considerable talent to keep Berger at bay.

It had been an eventful afternoon for each of them. Senna, anxious to make good use of his pole position to sprint clear of the field on the first lap, managed to do so, only to see red flags being waved following an incident

right behind him at the Mirabeau corner. Alesi had overtaken Alain Prost's Ferrari and Berger had tried to follow him through, but the gap had closed and, with a full fuel load and cold tyres, he had been unable to stop his McLaren in time. Prost's car had been slowed sideways by the impact, effectively blocking the track as the rest of the field swerved and bumped their way to a standstill.

Half an hour later came the second start, and again Senna was first away. However, although Alesi tried to overtake Prost (now in the spare Ferrari) at the same point as the earlier incident, he just failed this time and had to follow Prost for 30 laps while Senna built up a comfortable lead. Senna needed it: his engine later lost its fine tune and, fearing the worst, he

reduced his revs and eased his pace as much as he dared for the rest of the race.

An electrical problem ended Prost's race at the pits after 31 laps, whereupon Alesi began a 47-lap defence of second place with a driving display which rightly earned him a standing ovation from the stands afterwards.

After 20 laps, Britain's Nigel Mansell, running comfortably in seventh place, damaged his Ferrari's nosecone in a tangle with Thierry Boutsen's Williams-Renault and lost a lap with his pit stop, but his great drive back from sixteenth place to fourth — one of the features of the race — came to a premature end when an electrical failure interfered with the operation of his transmission on lap 64.

Derek Warwick's Lotus-Lamborghini had been lapped before half distance, but the

high retirement rate had brought him up to sixth place, which became fifth when Riccardo Patrese's Williams stopped with an electronic failure, fell to sixth again as Mansell came through, then went back up to fifth with Mansell's retirement. But with 10 laps to go, and after driving with failing brakes for 20 laps, Warwick spun at the swimming pool complex and ended up facing the wrong way, unable to restart. Officials had to crane his car out of the way, but not before some sloppy marshalling had almost directed Senna straight into the stricken Lotus. Earlier, Martin Donnelly's race in the Canon team's second car had ended with transmission failure.

David Brabham's first Grand Prix with the Brabham team lasted just 16 laps before a drive shaft joint failed — a repeat of a practice problem — and by half distance almost half the field had retired. Boutsen, however, had a relatively lonely drive into fourth place with the surviving Williams, while Alex Caffi brought some cheer to the Footwork Arrows team by bringing its only car in the race home in fifth place ahead of the Larrousse-Lamborghini of Eric Bernard.

Fittipaldi races his way to a record

By STEPHEN SLATER

EMERSON Fittipaldi, of Brazil, entered the record books yesterday by taking an unbroken lead from the start of the Indianapolis 500-mile motor race to almost half distance. Despite stopping for three pit stops, Fittipaldi dominated the opening 90 laps of the race, breaking a record set 63 years ago when the Miller, driven by Frank Lockhart, led the race for an uncontested 81 laps. Since that time, in the ultra-competitive field of Indy car racing, no driver has demonstrated such domination of the great motor race in America.

Watched by a crowd of 500,000, and with television coverage relayed by satellite to viewers in the US and Europe, Fittipaldi, aged 43, relinquished his lead briefly as he made his fourth stop for fuel and tyres. Michael Andretti took over, but after just one lap he hit problems when his rear brakes caught fire as he approached to make his pitstop.

The Dutch driver, Arie Luyendyk, also briefly held the lead before joining the frantic space of pit stops at half distance. After just two laps Fittipaldi retook the lead with a fastest lap of 222mph, but the continued pressure from the Lola Chevrolets of Bobby Rahal, Luyendyk, and the veteran driver, A. J. Foyt, aged 55, ensured that Fittipaldi's domination will not continue from flag to flag.

The race developed into a battle of tactics involving suspension and tyres. Washed clean by heavy rain of its customary layer of rubber left by the cars during qualifying runs, the track surface is much more abrasive than usual. The rapid wear and blistering of tyres was an on-going concern of team managers up and down "Gasoline Alley".

STANDSTILLING after 100 of 200 laps: 1. B Rahal (Chevrolet), average speed 184mph; 2. A Luyendyk (Lola Chevrolet); 3. A Unser Jr (Lola Chevrolet); 4. E Fittipaldi (Parsons Chevrolet); 5. R Meeks (Penske Chevrolet).

STEVE Crandon, the Newbridge centre, has replaced Paul Williams, of Neath, as captain of Crawshays Welsh for their two-match rugby union tour to West Berlin this week. Williams was injured in the Schweppes Cup final last Saturday.

Rugby make stand

RUGBY are building a new stand opposite their existing seating facilities to accommodate 400 rugby union spectators at Webb Ellis Road. The structure will be assembled from steel which was formerly part of the grandstand at the defunct Coventry Sporting Football Club.

Alcohol ban is welcomed by Sports Minister

By JOHN GOODBODY

COLIN Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, yesterday welcomed the Italian government's recommendation to ban the sale of alcohol on the day of World Cup football matches.

After a World Cup security council meeting in Rome, attended by football officials, the police and local authorities, Antonio Gava, the Interior Minister, said that the prohibition would "do everyone's health good".

Moynihan, who during a four-day trip to Italy earlier this month asked the authorities to impose such a ban, said: "This is good news. I hope the Sardinians will now carry out the ban and I feel sure it will help the control of spectators. It is an important feature because there is a link between hooliganism and drink."

Gava stressed that the final decision would be left up to the individual prefectures but Cagliari was expected to impose the ban for 24 hours either side of England's three games in the preliminary phase of the month-long tournament which starts on June 1.

Originally, the plan was just to ban alcohol sales within a

300-metre radius of each stadium. But Gava said the ban would be extended to whole cities hosting potentially dangerous supporters; if necessary, the ban could be applied not only on the day of the match but on the day before and the day after. The special order could stop alcohol sales in wine shops, supermarkets, grocery shops and bars, but it is expected to exclude restaurants, thus averting the more civilised outrage of a regular customer refused an aperitivo at noon or a couple of glasses of wine with lunch in his local trattoria.

The two English hooligans arrested near Spoleto last week and found guilty of "malicious drunkenness, resisting arrest and insulting a public officer" were given a six-months suspended sentence. They should have been immediately taken to a frontier and expelled. However, the police headquarters in Perugia has yet to issue an expulsion order; this could take several days, so the two — Derek Haigh from London and Mark Moscrop from Liverpool, both aged 23 — are technically free.

Thomas captures bronze medal

From PETER AYKROYD, LAUSANNE

NEIL Thomas yesterday achieved Britain's finest performance since 1957 in the European gymnastics championships by taking the bronze medal for the vault in the apparatus finals. James May, the British No. 2, came a commendable fourth on the same piece, a feat he attained at the championships last year.

With Thomas also placed eighth in the floor final, the British team was pleased with its showing. Paul Williams, the team head, said: "This is further proof that our boys are continuing to rise in world status following their success in reaching the thirteenth position at the last world championships."

On Saturday, Valentin Mogilya, a veteran Soviet performer and world No. 2, took the individual title just ahead of his compatriot, Sergei Kharkov, the Olympic floor gold medal winner. Yuri Chechi of Italy boosted Western prestige by coming a close third.

Mogilya, renowned for his inconsistency, for once delivered a polished, all-round performance to take his only major title after several years

in world-class competition. Kharkov is another Soviet with outstanding technique who performed in relaxed style.

In a competition marked by strict judging — there were no tens — there was evidence that the ruthless discipline of Eastern European countries was weakening against the growing strength of the West. For example, Ralf Buchner, the leading East German, could manage only seventh place, an unheard of position for that nation a few years ago. In contrast, Italy, in Chechi and Boris Preti, had two gymnasts in the first seven.

RESULTS: All-around competition: 1. V Mogilya (USSR), 58.45 (six floor exercises 9.50, pommel horse 9.50, rings 9.70, vault 9.50, parallel bars 9.85, horizontal bar 9.90); 2. S Kharkov (USSR), 58.20 (9.50, 9.80, 9.85, 9.75, 9.95); 3. V Chechi (ITA), 58.20 (9.55, 9.85, 9.85, 9.70, 9.70); 4. K Hristov (BUL), 57.95; 5. V Serebo (USSR), 57.85; 6. C Pajusz (POL), 57.10; 7. G B Prodi (ITA) and R Gava (ITA), 57.10; 8. O Gabellini (SWE), 57.00; 9. M Gherman (ROM), 57.00; 10. M Gherman (ROM), 57.00; 11. V Serebo (USSR), 56.85; 12. S Kharkov (USSR), 56.80; 13. A Gail (ROM), 57.00; 14. M Gherman (ROM), 57.00; 15. V Chechi (ITA), 57.00; 16. V Serebo (USSR), 56.85; 17. A Gail (ROM), 57.00; 18. V Serebo (USSR), 56.85; 19. V Chechi (ITA), 57.00; 20. V Serebo (USSR), 56.85; 21. V Chechi (ITA), 57.00; 22. V Serebo (USSR), 56.85; 23. V Chechi (ITA), 57.00; 24. V Serebo (USSR), 56.85; 25. V Chechi (ITA), 57.00; 26. V Serebo (USSR), 56.85; 27. V Chechi (ITA), 57.00; 28. V Serebo (USSR), 56.85; 29. V Chechi (ITA), 57.00; 30. V Serebo (USSR), 56.85.



SIX MONTHS OLD. THREE LIVES LEFT.

Tom was a stray and had clearly survived a number of scrapes before the one that brought him to us.

He had been badly injured by a car, and his luck would finally have run out if The Blue Cross hadn't been there to help.

The Blue Cross is a charity which cares for sick and injured animals either lost or abandoned like Tom, or whose owners cannot afford private treatment.

We not only managed to get Tom back to full health, we also found him a good home. All of which took time, dedication and, above all, money.

We can only save animals like Tom with your help. As a charity we rely on donations to survive.

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CYCLING

Flying Theakston becomes first Milk Race leader

By PETER BRYAN

CAYN Theakston had to wait an hour before he knew whether he had won the 5.4-mile Milk Race at Penzance. He had started No. 42 in a field of 102 riders, but he had called "the skunk and crossbones course" because of its danger.

The course followed the shoreline through Newlyn and Mousehole, and went inland to a high point of 350ft and then catapulted down hill at 60mph to the circuit's starting point.

It was one of the longest hours for Theakston who rides for the Belgian La Williams team, but as Frank Augustin - last man off - finished, the slim Briton was confirmed not only the winner but also the rider with the fastest half-way time. He automatically became race leader and starts today's first stage in the yellow jersey.

Theakston's time was 12min 01.7sec for the full distance but he flew through - or down - the second half in

under 4½ minutes. His ride gave him one of his richest one-day victories: £1,000 for the win and another £500 for his lead at half-way.

It was a change of fortune that would have seemed far away last January and February when, with wife and baby and no contract for this year, he lived in a studio converted from a former police station near Ghent, in Belgium.

His right leg was in plaster from knee to toe to protect a damaged calf muscle. "I have only been riding for the last eight weeks and haven't felt too well in the past fortnight," he said.

Even yesterday he at first appeared not to have shaken off his earlier unhappiness. The call repeatedly went out for Theakston to get on the starting ramp while he was warming up. He reached the start with seconds to spare but with the explosive effort he put in he pulled his right foot out of the pedal. Fortunately, it was a momentary setback and lost him only an estimated two seconds.

Joey McLoughlin, the former Milk Race winner, learned all he needed to know - that a previously suspect right knee held up to the pounding around the course and enabled him to finish runner-up, six seconds behind Theakston. Both are noted climbers; the next week could see them locked in battle over some tortuous hills.

But for the two, the prologue would have been an overwhelming victory for the young Czechoslovak team with four in the first seven places. They have only recently finished the 10-day Peace Race in which they took both individual and team awards.

RESULTS: Prologue (5.4 miles, Penzance): 1. C Theakston (Bel), 12min 01.7sec; 2. J McLoughlin (Ire), 12min 11.1sec; 3. M Jones (Wales), 12min 12.4sec; 4. S Parnham (Wales), 12min 12.5sec; 5. S Savinchenko (USSR), 12min 12.6sec; 6. S Parnham (Wales), 12min 12.7sec; 7. S Parnham (Wales), 12min 12.8sec; 8. S Parnham (Wales), 12min 12.9sec; 9. S Parnham (Wales), 12min 13.0sec; 10. S Parnham (Wales), 12min 13.1sec.

Chelsea on tour

Chelsea will play five matches within 10 days on a pre-season football tour of Sweden, which starts on July 23.



Aerial route: Cascarino, of the Republic of Ireland, attempts an overhead kick against Turkey in yesterday's international. Report, page 25

ROWING

Coxless pairs lead all the way in a majestic victory

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

GREAT Britain's heavyweight coxless pairs took two gold medals and one bronze in the first three open events at the Essen international regatta yesterday.

In the first race, the coxless four, stroked by Kim Foster, lay second to The Netherlands for 1,500 metres, but always at a controlled rating of 35. Then they slipped into a higher gear at 40 to leave their opponents trailing in their wake.

In an exceptionally strong coxed four, which included the world champions, Romania, and a medal-packed West German four, the British, with the leaders, spurred at 39 towards the finish to edge Czechoslovakia out of third place.

One could scarcely fault the performance of either of the British fours, but the best was next to come in the next final, the coxless pairs.

Jonathan Singfield and Jonathan Hulle narrowly all the way, rating a steady 34. Then Hulle raised the rate to 37 and finally 39 for a majestic win over Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Guy Pooley had already done all that could be expected of him in qualifying for the main final of the single sculls, and he should have been well-satisfied to finish in fifth place.

There was more excitement to come for the British at the Baldeneysee coxed sculling has languished in Britain in recent years, and quad sculling has been not so much a lost art as an unknown art.

However here, in a world class field, the Kingston, Leander and Tideway scullers combine clawed their way from fifth position at 1,500 metres to the bronze medal place as they raced for the line. At the critical moment, Jim Garman, at No. 2, seemed to lose a scull and the race, but astonishingly, he recovered and the British quad won their well-deserved bronze medal behind France and East Germany.

The British eight sensibly withdrew, after their own having already raced in the fours earlier in the afternoon. They would probably have taken at least a bronze medal if they had started, but had nothing to prove, having finished second behind West Germany and ahead of East Germany on Saturday.

WINNERS AND BRITISH PLACINGS: Men: Coxless four: 1. Great Britain (Foster), 5min 02.88sec; 2. East Germany, 5min 03.12sec; 3. Switzerland, 5min 03.48sec; 4. West Germany, 5min 03.52sec; 5. France, 5min 04.12sec; 6. Great Britain (Hulle), 5min 04.18sec; 7. Yugoslavia, 5min 04.28sec; 8. Hungary, 5min 04.38sec; 9. Czechoslovakia, 5min 04.48sec; 10. Romania, 5min 04.58sec; 11. West Germany, 5min 05.08sec; 12. East Germany, 5min 05.18sec; 13. France, 5min 05.28sec; 14. Great Britain (Pooley), 5min 05.38sec; 15. East Germany, 5min 05.48sec; 16. West Germany, 5min 05.58sec; 17. France, 5min 06.08sec; 18. Great Britain (Singfield), 5min 06.18sec; 19. East Germany, 5min 06.28sec; 20. West Germany, 5min 06.38sec; 21. France, 5min 06.48sec; 22. Great Britain (Hulle), 5min 06.58sec; 23. East Germany, 5min 07.08sec; 24. West Germany, 5min 07.18sec; 25. France, 5min 07.28sec; 26. Great Britain (Pooley), 5min 07.38sec; 27. East Germany, 5min 07.48sec; 28. West Germany, 5min 07.58sec; 29. 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ATHLETICS

Winning formula to restore hope in cross country

By DAVID POWELL, ATHLETICS CORRESPONDENT

THE collective cry for help from Britain's leading cross country runners who want to be more competitive at the world championships has been heard. They should no longer be victims of the system if a formula set out at the weekend by the United Kingdom cross country commission is adopted by the British Amateur Athletics board.

British runners, once dominant, have been treading a slippery downward slope for a number of years. The main complaints have been insufficient training, poor coaching, and a lack of a trial course bearing no relation to the fast, flat grassland used for world championships.

From next winter, provided the board agrees to the commission's plan, Britain should be able to send teams which are better prepared. The board, anxious to arrest the decline, is likely to welcome the moves.

The commission is proposing that, instead of a fortnight between trial and championship, as was the case last winter, there should be a gap of six weeks. Furthermore, courses would be compatible with those used for world championships and a new event, the United Kingdom cross country championship, would be set up as the selection competition. These would replace the British trials but initially would be run along the same lines. According to the commission chairman, David Denton, however, they could ultimately become United Kingdom club championships or incorporate home international events.

Full-time Elliott banishes doubts

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

WHEN Peter Elliott walked out of the Rothamsted steelworks where he has worked since he left school for the last time on Thursday, and saw the headlines "Pay cut for athlete", he wondered whether he had done the right thing.

But in his first race as a full-time athlete at Battersea Park yesterday, the Commonwealth 1,500 metres champion banished any doubts with the fastest mile time in the world since 1985.

"The first thing I saw on Thursday when I switched on the telly was the British board advising athletes that they should have a job to support them," said Elliott, aged 27, who won the opening race in this year's Miles of Miles grand prix series in 3min 51.80sec.

Early taste of high life for precocious Reilly

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ALTHOUGH Great Britain finished bottom of both the throws and jumps matches at Southampton yesterday, any doubts about their value were dispelled during the men's high jump.

The matches were staged to give British youngsters a taste of international competition and with Brendan Reilly that taste proved very sweet.

He became the third-best British high-jumper when he cleared 2.27m, which, considering he was 17 only last December, was an achievement of the highest order.

Reilly, from Corby, had hoped to have reached around 2.4m by the end of this year. In his first big competition of the year he proved those claims to be far too modest and he now has to readjust his sights.

It was not the ideal competition. "I expected to be jumping against Italians who had done 2.30m," he said. "I was hoping they would pull me to around 2.21."

But with the bar still on 2.18m, he had won the com-

Livingston sets record

JASON Livingston, one of Britain's leading sprint hopes, broke the championship record when he stormed to victory in the junior 100 metres at the Dairy Crest Southern Counties under-20 championships at Hendon yesterday.

Livingston recorded 10.4sec to take two-tenths of a second off the 12-year-old championship best. He finished one-fifth of a second ahead of Mark Smith, of Southend. Livingston, aged 19, who won a European

junior bronze medal last season, goes for the sprint double tomorrow over 200 metres.

Tim Hutchings, of Crawley, finally broke off the virus that has plagued him since he won the Commonwealth Games - where he finished twelfth in the 10,000 metres - with a double victory in the Panasonic Southern League second division event at Brighton. He won the 1,500 metres in 3min 49.2sec, and the 5,000 metres in 14min 22.9sec.

ROWING

University return to top

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

UNIVERSITY and Somerville finished the Oxford Summer Eights well clear of their pursuers, confirming their undeniable pre-eminence in the men's and women's divisions respectively.

For Somerville this is a return to the supremacy they relinquished only in 1988, but University were last Head of the River in 1914, and this year's two-place race, the second of a series of regattas, made since 1982 when the college languished in the second division.

Jesus moved up five places to their highest position in 15 years and LMH's similar ascent to the first place in the second division. Such a status will take St Hugh's several years to achieve but they made a healthy inroad on the task with their nine-place rise.

Saturday's results
Men
FIRST DIVISION: St John's (1st), New College (2nd), Jesus (3rd), Somerville (4th), LMH (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
SECOND DIVISION: St Peter's (1st), LMH (2nd), Jesus (3rd), Somerville (4th), LMH (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
THIRD DIVISION: St Anne's (1st), LMH (2nd), Jesus (3rd), Somerville (4th), LMH (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
FOURTH DIVISION: LMH (1st), Jesus (2nd), Somerville (3rd), LMH (4th), Jesus (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
FIFTH DIVISION: LMH (1st), Jesus (2nd), Somerville (3rd), LMH (4th), Jesus (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
SIXTH DIVISION: LMH (1st), Jesus (2nd), Somerville (3rd), LMH (4th), Jesus (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
SEVENTH DIVISION: LMH (1st), Jesus (2nd), Somerville (3rd), LMH (4th), Jesus (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
EIGHTH DIVISION: LMH (1st), Jesus (2nd), Somerville (3rd), LMH (4th), Jesus (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
NINTH DIVISION: LMH (1st), Jesus (2nd), Somerville (3rd), LMH (4th), Jesus (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
TENTH DIVISION: LMH (1st), Jesus (2nd), Somerville (3rd), LMH (4th), Jesus (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).

Unfairness is being enshrined by the very rules of football when success is all that matters

Fouls against the nature of the game

Simon Barnes

LIFE is unfair. So is sport: it is not an ideal world in which the woe and evils that beset us in real life are set aside. Sport demonstrates, more dramatically than any other aspect of life - apart from the school days, anyway - the essentially unfairness of life.

For some reason or other, football has always believed that its duty lies in enshrining that ancient truth still further. Football is dedicated to making life seem as remote as possible from anything that can be called natural justice.

Such reflections are the natural outcome of a trip to Wembley at the weekend to watch the fourth division play-off. Cambridge United beat Chesterfield over 90 minutes at Wembley Stadium, and thus won promotion to the third division of the Football League. You know that does not make sense.

League football is designed to test sustained relative excellence over a season. Cup football, a far more amusing version of the game, particularly for the uncommitted,

money. It is crass, of course, and it is the sort of bone-headed, crass expediency that those people in charge of the game seem determined to emphasise at all costs.

The play-off system is a kind of administrative professional foul: a foul against the nature of the game committed because, if you can get away with it, there is no moral revulsion from the deed.

We had the usual amount of conventional professional fouling in the football match as well. They evened themselves out, in fact: one bad one at each end.

A player gets through a defence which has pushed up ahead of the penalty area. Bang! - and the player is on the floor. As the pools advert once said, it is crazy not to.

George Courtney, the referee, is one of the top men in this uncomfortable business. He is going to the World Cup to watch professional fouls.

All he gave for Saturday's crimes was a pair of free-kicks, in each case wasted.

Blatant public cheating is

seriousness is offside. The sight of those niggling little flags waving delightedly over the empty pedantry of this irritating rule drives me to a state of almost unbearable frustration.

No doubt the rule has its points, but the combination of such open-hearted generosity towards game-spoiling fouls, alongside the slavish application of the minutiae of this football rule, makes one realise that the concept of natural justice is as remote from football as Wembley is from the Horsehead Nebula.

Football, the game that invented the own goal, has always been prone to self-parody. Any lesser game would have been destroyed by the way in which it is managed; but football's hold on the world is so great that it seems capable of surviving anything: surviving, and prospering.

The city is that global love of football gives the people in charge of it the heady illusion that they are doing a good job. Onwards to the World Cup, and further evidence that the

morality of the professional foul has infected every aspect of the game. Referees, administrators and players now act as if this morality were not just inevitable, but a necessary and cherished aspect of sport, or of life.

For we live in the age of the Professional Foul. The love of mere success has dominated the past decade. The morality of the Professional Foul has been equated with toughness, realism, and effectiveness: all manner of allegedly admirable qualities. Achievement is the only moral quality that is admired.

The proponents and apologists for the Professional Foul are all around us: cashing in, while the George Courtneys of life surrender to the forces of history and look on benignly.

No one past school age expects life to be fair. But when unfairness is enshrined, encouraged, and admired, you begin to wonder what is going on. What is the point of the sport of the Professional Foul? What, for that matter, is there to celebrate in this manner of facing life?

It is a nonsense, but FIFA, the international governing body of the game, insists on it. When the English FA attempted to wipe out the professional foul by sending players off, FIFA stood up to be counted. The professional foul stays, it declared. It is part of the game.

Players commit with impunity offences that would be worth a penalty try every time in rugby league. It seems to me that the only rule in English football that is taken with any

seriousness is offside. The sight of those niggling little flags waving delightedly over the empty pedantry of this irritating rule drives me to a state of almost unbearable frustration.

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morality of the professional foul has infected every aspect of the game. Referees, administrators and players now act as if this morality were not just inevitable, but a necessary and cherished aspect of sport, or of life.

For we live in the age of the Professional Foul. The love of mere success has dominated the past decade. The morality of the Professional Foul has been equated with toughness, realism, and effectiveness: all manner of allegedly admirable qualities. Achievement is the only moral quality that is admired.

The proponents and apologists for the Professional Foul are all around us: cashing in, while the George Courtneys of life surrender to the forces of history and look on benignly.

No one past school age expects life to be fair. But when unfairness is enshrined, encouraged, and admired, you begin to wonder what is going on. What is the point of the sport of the Professional Foul? What, for that matter, is there to celebrate in this manner of facing life?

It is a nonsense, but FIFA, the international governing body of the game, insists on it. When the English FA attempted to wipe out the professional foul by sending players off, FIFA stood up to be counted. The professional foul stays, it declared. It is part of the game.

Players commit with impunity offences that would be worth a penalty try every time in rugby league. It seems to me that the only rule in English football that is taken with any

seriousness is offside. The sight of those niggling little flags waving delightedly over the empty pedantry of this irritating rule drives me to a state of almost unbearable frustration.

No doubt the rule has its points, but the combination of such open-hearted generosity towards game-spoiling fouls, alongside the slavish application of the minutiae of this football rule, makes one realise that the concept of natural justice is as remote from football as Wembley is from the Horsehead Nebula.

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County home in on victory

By KEITH BLACKMORE

Tranmere Rovers 0
Notts County 2

A GOAL in each half gave Notts County victory in the third division play-off final at Wembley yesterday. It was no less than they deserved; having finished seven points ahead of them in the League, they outplayed them on the day.

Tranmere were on familiar territory, having beaten Bristol Rovers at the same venue to win the Leyland Daf Cup the week before, but it was County who seemed more at home.

Twice in the opening 15 minutes, Bartlett received the ball in a threatening position, but each time his shot was saved. Johnson had already wasted one good chance, following a poor back-pass by McNab, when he scored after 31 minutes. Bartlett found space on the right and crossed low to Johnson, whose turn won him the time to shoot past Nixon.

All Tranmere had to show for their first-half endeavours were a header by Steel which Cherry caught with comfort, and a low free kick from Harvey which also gave the goalkeeper no trouble.

Things did not improve for them after the interval, and Bartlett might have increased County's lead when he beat Nixon to a loose ball and lobbed it goalwards, only to see Vickers hook it clear.

Tranmere managed one good attack. Steel forcing Cherry to tip over his header, before the match swung irretrievably away from them. Robinson took a free kick on the left, and Short rose at the far post to head it home.

Tranmere brought on Bishop for Harvey, exchanging guide for vigour in midfield, but they were unable to break County's grip on the game. Yates had an imposing game in defence, and in attack Bartlett was proving so much of a handful that Hughes, the Tranmere sweeper, could seldom venture forward.

County should have scored again after 77 minutes. Johnson ran through a gaping hole in the Tranmere defence and was brought down by Mungall. The referee gave a free kick where others might have awarded a penalty, but Vickers was sufficiently ungrateful to earn a booking.

Johnson, something of an expert in such matters, took the kick and beat the defensive wall, but Nixon just managed to push the ball onto a post.

With time running out,

Balancing act: Dean Thomas, of Notts County, and Tony Thomas, of Tranmere, battle for possession yesterday

Cambridge graduate after passing the Wembley test

By KEITH BLACKMORE

Cambridge United 1
Chesterfield 0

A GOAL from Dion Dublin 13 minutes from the end of the fourth division play-off final on Saturday gave Cambridge promotion and ended their remarkable season on a triumphant note.

An FA Cup run, which took them to the sixth round, had given their supporters plenty to cheer this year, but it had also made promotion unlikely. When Crystal Palace ended their Cup run on March 10, Cambridge were in fourteenth place. It took a late surge of good results and a triumphant performance against Maidstone United in the play-off semi-finals to bring them to Wembley and promotion.

Afterwards, John Beck, the manager, who took over in January, was well disposed towards the play-off systems: "If you had to choose how to get promoted, you would probably

choose this way... if you knew you were going to go up."

Paul Hart, the manager of Chesterfield, was less convinced. "I still think the fourth-division team after 46 games ought to go up. But the system did give me a second bite of the cherry," he said. "We had a terrible run in April. We didn't miss promotion today. We missed it in April."

For a long time, the first play-off final to be played at Wembley was not a good advertisement for fourth division football, except in the strict sense, and it was a fair and accurate representation of what two mid-table teams from that division would usually produce.

This was no ordinary occasion, of course, but neither team had finished much above mid-table. Cambridge ended their League programme in sixth position; Chesterfield were seventh. 18 points behind the champions, Exeter City.

The afternoon was not without excitement, but a goal never seemed likely until it actually came, and the match seemed to

be drifting towards extra time when Leonard, the Chesterfield goalkeeper, made a costly error of judgement.

He tried to catch a harmless shot as it passed out of play, but was ruled, perhaps justly, to have carried the ball over the line for a corner. Leadbitter swung the ball over, and there was Dublin, the outstanding performer of the afternoon, to head it precisely into goal.

At last the match came to life. Chesterfield threw everything at the goalkeeper forward and produced chances for Hewitt, Plummer and Waller, but none was taken and Cambridge might even have widened the margin stage by stage through either Dublin or Chesterfield before the final whistle.

CAMBRIDGE UNITED: J. Vaughan, A. Farnham, A. Kinsella, C. Bailey, P. Chappell, B. O'Shea, M. Cheesman, C. Landman, S. M. Cook, D. Dublin, J. Taylor (capt: C. Bailey), L. Plummer.

CHESTERFIELD: M. L. Francis, J. Ryan, S. Dwyer, A. Brown, B. Gurn, C. Wootton, S. Wootton (capt: D. Waller), L. Rogers, A. Morris.

Referee: G. Courtney.

TRIATHLON

Springman leaves NZ race rival in her dust

By IAN SWEET

RICHARD Hobson and Sarah Springman won their respective categories in the All Around triathlon at Swindon yesterday. This was Springman's second consecutive win at this event.

The elite women raced away in the race, which attracted more than 600 competitors. Jenny Webb, of New Zealand, who beat Springman in the Commonwealth Games triathlon demonstration event earlier this year, produced the form in both the initial 1,500 metres swim and 40km cycle to lead the women into the final 10km run.

However, Springman, who continues to perform at a very high standard, did not concede to Webb's pressure. She dug deep in the final element and gradually tested in Webb after a 1min 10sec deficit.

By six kilometres she had taken the lead and fended off not only Webb, but also the profuse number of flies and dust clouds which were prevalent around the lake in the Cotswold water park. Springman was victorious, by 50 seconds, in 2hr 5min 47sec.

The men's race was always going to be tight, especially after the opening swim, in which

Chris Humpage and Spencer Lane, aged 17, again magnificently led the field by nearly two minutes in an 18-minute 1,500 metres swim. The bike route was fast, undulating slightly and caused few problems.

Hobson worked hard to catch the leaders by the halfway stage and then applied the pressure on the return leg to lead by more than a minute going into the final section. A group of four, including Jonathan Ashby, Spencer Lane and Mark Edmunds, followed.

The three-hour running course was lined by the many spectators who were enjoying the glorious holiday weather. The question was whether Hobson could hang on and win his first big race of the season. Ashby is known to be quick on his legs, especially over the 10km distance, and he ran diligently.

In the end, he also ran out of time and could not stop Hobson winning in the 2hr 5min 47sec.

RESULTS (all unless stated): Men: 1. R. Hobson, 1hr 52min 48sec; 2. J. Ashby, 1:53:07; 3. P. Hobson, 1:55:46; 4. S. Lane, 1:56:00; 5. M. Edmunds, 1:56:00; 6. S. Springman, 2:00:27; 7. J. R. Jones, 2:00:27; 8. C. Bailey, 2:01:14; 9. A. Morris, 2:01:14; 10. L. Plummer, 2:01:14.

CYCLING

Bugno extends Giro lead

CUNEO (Reuters) - Luca Gelfi won the tenth stage of the Giro d'Italia yesterday, a time trial, his second stage win in five days, but his fellow-Italian, Gianni Bugno, was second fastest and retained the leader's pink jersey. Bugno was only six seconds behind Gelfi's 1hr 31min 46sec.

Lech Piasecki, of Poland, was third, 57 seconds behind Gelfi on the gradually climbing 68km run from Alba to Cuneo near the French border.

Bugno stretched his overnight 84sec lead into a comfortable

4min 08sec, with another Italian, Marco Giovannetti, his nearest rival. Today's eleventh stage takes the riders a mostly flat 241km from Cuneo to Lodi, south-east of Milan.

During Saturday's 176km stage from La Spezia to Laigueglia, Laurent Fignon, of France, the defending champion, dropped out. He had been troubled by injuries sustained in a fall last Tuesday and was at the time of his withdrawal, lying eleventh overall.

He was reported to have pains spread from his back to his

shoulders and he withdrew after riding 60km in cold, wet weather.

In the Frenchman's camp it was said Fignon had decided Saturday's stage was the vital test. He had given up because he felt that in his present condition he would have lost about four minutes in yesterday's time trial.

During Tuesday's 247km fifth stage, the longest in the three-week race, Fignon was involved in a nasty crash when the pack plummeted down a steep roadside and into an unforgiving tunnel. Fignon got back on his bike with scrapes, bruises and torn pants after a minute on the ground amidst about 20 other riders.

At that point, Fignon was fourth overall, but he lost ground on the tough last climb in Thursday's seventh stage.

RESULTS: Tenth stage: 1. L. Gelfi, 1hr 31min 46sec; 2. G. Bugno, 1:32:02; 3. L. Piasecki, 1:33:03; 4. M. Giovannetti, 1:34:03; 5. M. L. Francis, 1:35:03; 6. S. Dwyer, 1:36:03; 7. J. Ryan, 1:37:03; 8. C. Wootton, 1:38:03; 9. A. Brown, 1:39:03; 10. B. Gurn, 1:40:03; 11. S. Wootton, 1:41:03; 12. D. Waller, 1:42:03; 13. L. Rogers, 1:43:03; 14. J. Taylor, 1:44:03; 15. C. Bailey, 1:45:03; 16. P. Chappell, 1:46:03; 17. A. Farnham, 1:47:03; 18. S. M. Cook, 1:48:03; 19. D. Dublin, 1:49:03; 20. J. Vaughan, 1:50:03.

University return to top

By a SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

UNIVERSITY and Somerville finished the Oxford Summer Eights well clear of their pursuers, confirming their undeniable pre-eminence in the men's and women's divisions respectively.

For Somerville this is a return to the supremacy they relinquished only in 1988, but University were last Head of the River in 1914, and this year's two-place race, the second of a series of regattas, made since 1982 when the college languished in the second division.

Jesus moved up five places to their highest position in 15 years and LMH's similar ascent to the first place in the second division. Such a status will take St Hugh's several years to achieve but they made a healthy inroad on the task with their nine-place rise.

Saturday's results
Men
FIRST DIVISION: St John's (1st), New College (2nd), Jesus (3rd), Somerville (4th), LMH (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
SECOND DIVISION: St Peter's (1st), LMH (2nd), Jesus (3rd), Somerville (4th), LMH (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
THIRD DIVISION: St Anne's (1st), LMH (2nd), Jesus (3rd), Somerville (4th), LMH (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
FOURTH DIVISION: LMH (1st), Jesus (2nd), Somerville (3rd), LMH (4th), Jesus (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
FIFTH DIVISION: LMH (1st), Jesus (2nd), Somerville (3rd), LMH (4th), Jesus (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
SIXTH DIVISION: LMH (1st), Jesus (2nd), Somerville (3rd), LMH (4th), Jesus (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
SEVENTH DIVISION: LMH (1st), Jesus (2nd), Somerville (3rd), LMH (4th), Jesus (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
EIGHTH DIVISION: LMH (1st), Jesus (2nd), Somerville (3rd), LMH (4th), Jesus (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
NINTH DIVISION: LMH (1st), Jesus (2nd), Somerville (3rd), LMH (4th), Jesus (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).
TENTH DIVISION: LMH (1st), Jesus (2nd), Somerville (3rd), LMH (4th), Jesus (5th), Brasenose (6th), Jesus (7th), Brasenose (8th), Jesus (9th), LMH (10th).

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A conflict of passions beckoning England

don't behave themselves, it's going to be very hard for them to leave this island."

Stories about the match between England and the Netherlands have also begun to try the patience of several city officials, including the police chief, Antonio Secchia. "Just do me a favour," he barked at his interpreter during a recent interview with a British journalist. "Just tell him that if there is a battle, we're not going to lose it."

For football supporters, the World Cup tournament coincides with the rebirth of the Cagliari club, which nearly folded two years ago. After delighting all of Italy by winning the first division championship in 1969-70, Cagliari Calcio began a slow but unstoppable decline. The club, whose players included, besides Alberto Tomba, Domenghini and most of all, Cagliari's beloved and adopted son, Riva, slipped into the second division in 1976. After a brief return to the first division in the 1980s, Cagliari slid back again, and suffered humiliating relegation to the third division in 1987.

Burdened with debts, the club was on the verge of bankruptcy when Orru assumed the presidency. A successful businessman, he hired an almost entirely new staff, including Claudio Ranieri, a little-known coach. "I needed a coach who was willing to work, and who, given the situation, was willing to work for very little," Orru said.

Ranieri, aged 38, has worked wonders. In his first season he piloted the team back into the second division, and has gone one better this year by leading them back to the first.

"When Cagliari won the title in 1969, it filled the city and all of Sardinia with pride," Orru said. "That was the last time."

"That was when I took over the public was still different. Now, the pride of 20 years ago has started to return."

The resurgence of the club has stirred up the city's desire for top-

"Instead of writing about Gullit's knee or Robson coming back to action, or the private life of the players, all the journalists seem to write about is the battle which is supposedly brewing here," Franco Tueri, chief of the World Cup press centre at the

Naturally, the prospect of some English supporters causing trouble has ruffled a people with a reputation for both hospitality and brutality. "The English will be welcome here," Simone Carrusci, aged 19, said. "But they have to behave themselves, because if they

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Wounded. In his first season he piloted the team back into the second division, and has gone one better this year by leading them back to the first.

"When Cagliari won the title in 1969, it filled the city and all of Sardinia with pride," Orru said. "That pride was lost over the years. When we took over, the public was still diffident. Now, the pride of 20 years ago has started to return."

The resurgence of the club has stirred up the city's desire for top-

arrive here. But there will be 300 of them, 400 maybe. If people are afraid to go to the stadium, it's not because of the English. It's because of what happens in stadiums all over Europe, Italy included."

Republic look so weak without injured Whelan and Houghton

Moran (hamstring) — are racing against time to attain fitness.

Brown, aged 34, the scorer of the opening goal in Argentina's 3-2 win over West Germany in the 1986 final in Mexico, has been struggling with a muscular problem and has been unable to keep his place in the first team at Racing Club, of Buenos Aires.

The squad contains several survivors of the team that played in the 1986 final, including the captain, Diego Maradona.

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Chilean did fake Cup injury
SANTIAGO — The former Chilean

can captain, Roberto Rojas, has ended nine months of denial, admitting he faked injury when he was twice taken to hospital and a World Cup qualifying match against Brazil (Reuter reports).

In an interview with the *La Tercera* newspaper, Rojas said: "I cut myself. I cut myself just once, but it must have been deep because there was a lot of blood." Explaining his confession, he said: "I couldn't live with my conscience any more."

The International Football Federation (FIFA) banned Rojas from playing for life after the admission.

Brazil were leading 1-0 when the Chilean team quit the game in the Maracana stadium in Rio de Janeiro. FIFA awarded Brazil the match, assuring them of a place in this year's World Cup.

It was, as the scoreline would indicate, the attacking initiative of Houghton and Whelan that was particularly missed. Take

away the rare Irish quality of individuality, which this pair almost exclusively represent, and effective set pieces and there is not a lot left to the Irish. Charlton is indeed obliged to take a risk, on the Liverpool pair at least.

How much better, for example, the somewhat routine game

of Houghton would have fared in the mid-afternoon heat of an Aegean summer is another matter. The Irish spent much of the time knocking the ball aimlessly around the back in a way that must have offended Sepp Piontek's spirit of adventure.

This was the former Danish national team manager's first game in charge of the Turks.

am not quite sure the Irish want it. If their tactics were to slow the game down because of the heat, then I suppose they succeeded," Piontek said.

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cleared up by the time the finals begin but the verdict was that there would not be enough time to get Davie trained to the appropriate match fitness."

The career of Cooper, at the age of 34, had enjoyed an unexpected renaissance after he joined Motherwell on a free

transfer from Rangers. For Roxburgh, there is an additional poignancy because Cooper, then aged 17, was the first youthful talent to come within the coach's orbit when he was with Clydebank in the early 1970s.

When Scotland defeated Luxembourg 3-0 at Hampden Park in Roxburgh's first match in charge of the national side, Cooper scored two of the goals.

The player's absence will deprive Scotland of the only authentic left-sided individual who was likely to perform in the finals and it was intended that the Motherwell man should have been the principal architect of Scottish dead-ball set-pieces in Italy.

That responsibility will now devolve upon Gary McAllister, of Leicester City, and Jim Baxter, of Dundee.

of Dundee City, and Jim Bell, whose contract with Aberdeen is at an end and whose name is plausibly linked with Rangers. John Collins, of Hibernian, is

understanding in Italy that it received this time from the Soviet referee.

O'Leary, at least, seemed to have strengthened his claims for a place in the Republic's starting line-up against England on June 11, irrespective of Moran's fitness. Invariably, his timely interceptions snuffed out Turkish danger, but as is the way of Irish footballers, the crowd

TURKEY: Engin (Besiktas); Riza (Besiktas); Tugay (Galatasaray); Gokhan (Besiktas); Kemal (Trakopspor); sub: K. Gokhan, Besiktas; Oglu (Trakopspor); Mustafa (Sivriye); Hayrettin, Galatasaray); Unal (Galatasaray); sub: Mehmet, Besiktas; Feyyaz (Besiktas); sub: Savas, Galatasaray); Ogan (Fenerbahce); Metin (Besiktas).

HAPPENING OF IRELAND: P. Borm (Celtic); C. Morris (Celtic); B. Strennie (Liverpool); G. C. Houghton, Tottenham Hotspur; M. McCauley (Olympique Lyonnais); D. O'Leary (Arsenal); S. B. Staves (Manchester United); G. Whelan (Manchester United); J. Byrne, Le Havre; P. McGrath (Aston Villa); A. Townsend (Norwich City); J. Shanahan, Sheffield Wednesday; A. Aldridge (Real Sociedad); A. Casanova (Aston Villa); K. Sheedy (Everton).
Referee: A. Kirkwood (Scottish Union).

McFaul in move to Coleraine

By GEORGE ACE

IAM McFaul, the former Newcastle United goalkeeper and manager, who won six Northern Ireland caps, has returned to his roots. Transferred from Coleraine to Newcastle 18 years ago, McFaul has agreed to take over as manager at

Coleraine, replacing another international goalkeeper, Jim Platt, who resigned six weeks ago after being the butt of continued crowd hostility.

McFaul was put in charge at Newcastle on a temporary basis in 1977, but it was not until 1985 that he was finally appointed manager, after Arthur Cox and Jack Charlton both resigned. He was sacked three

Paul Malone, five years a Linfield player, will be Roy Coyle's successor at Windsor Park if Linfield and Larne, Malone's club, can agree on compensation for the move.

contract with Larne to run Linfold are expected to complete the appointment within the next 48 hours.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND: P. Bonner (Celtic); C. Morris (Celtic); S. Staunton (Liverpool; sub: C. Hughton, Tottenham Hotspur); M. McCarthy (Olympique Lyon); D. O'Leary (Arsenal; sub: B. Stevens, Middlesbrough); G. Whelan (Millwall; sub: J. Byrne, Le Havre); P. McGrath (Aston Villa); A. Townsend (Norwich City).

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OTHER SPORT
ATHLETICS: County championships

MOTOR SPORT: British Formula 3000 (Brands Hatch); British Formula 3 race and Touring Car championship

and 1986 finals, played with more poise.

Bein's goal was timely for the Eintracht Frankfurt player: he is competing with Andy Möller for a regular place in the side.

Czechoslovakia, also in the finals and playing in group A with the hosts, Italy, the United States and Austria, did not impress.

Egypt, recent 3-1 surprise winners over Scotland and among England's first-round opponents in Italy, were held to a 1-1 draw in Cairo on Saturday before World Cup finalists, **Columbia**.

The South Americans snatched a late equaliser

minutes, and their playmaker, Taber Abu Zeid, twice forced the Colombian goalkeeper, René Higuita, to make fine saves.

On the stroke of half-time, the Hassan twins, of Egypt, combined to give the home side the lead. Ibrahim Hassan delivered the cross which his brother, Hossam, unmarked in the penalty area, headed home.

In Ljubljana, Yugoslavia slipped to an unlucky home defeat against Spain. Emilio Butragueño, of Real Madrid, scoring the only goal of the game in the 56th minute after Manuel Manolo's cross evaded the goalkeeper, Tomislav Ivković.

Skopje, who had

The Spanish goalkeeper, Andoni Zubizarreta, with a shot from 20 metres as early as the third minute and, mid-way through the half, provided the pass from which the midfield player, Robert Prosinecki, hit the bar.

Zlatko Vujovic hit the post in the 39th minute and Vugar Guseynov cleared off the line as Prosinecki followed up on the rebound.

Yugoslavia faded after Spain went ahead but almost salvaged a draw when Stojkovic hit the post *39 minutes from the end of the game*.

"This defeat may teach my players that scoring is what matters in this game, not just creative chances," Vujovic's

Promotion play-off
Sunderland v Swindon (at Wembley, 3.0)

CRICKET

Britannic Assurance
championship
11.0, 110 over minimum
DERBY: Derbyshire v Nottinghamshire
COLWYNN BAY: Glamorgan v Lancashire
LEICESTER: Leicestershire v Somerset
SURREY: Essex v Middlesex v Gloucestershire
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Worcestershire
HEADINGLEY: Yorkshire v Hampshire

MINOR COUNTIES CHAMPIONSHIP
Kidmore End: Berkshire v Oxfordshire

OLYMPIC: Mike Rose (Lund's end to Lund's) 1-0.

OLYMPIC: Volvo PGA championship (Newbury).

MOTORCYCLES: Isle of Man TT Race.

ATHLETICS: Screenport 8.30-11.30pm: International transmission from Los Angeles.

BOXING: Screenport 8.30-11pm and 11.15-10.45pm: Professional event from Las Vegas. Universal Pictorial 11.30pm-12.30pm-midnight: Superbouts: Al W. Spinks.

SPORTSPRO: - WHAT A WEEK! Screenport 10.30-11.30pm: Review of the week.

FOOTBALL: Eurosport 8.30-9am and 10-10.30pm: World Cup preview.

OLYMPIC: Eurosport 10am-7pm (combined live commentary) and BBC 8-10pm: Live coverage of the Volvo PGA Tournament from Newbury. Screenport 2-4pm: US Golf. Highlights of the South Western Golf Colonial from Texas.

SHOOTING: Bally morning.
BREDFEET: Sunrider Santa Anita League; 11:00 a.m. (11:00 a.m.)
 Lynx v Bradford (11:00); Swanton v Cradley
 Hines (7:30); Wolves v Oxford (7:30), Gold
 10:00.

SPORT ON TV

ICE HOCKEY: Screenplay Team (tomorrow); Highlights from the National Hockey League.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR SPORT: Sports Illustrated Motor sport news from around the world.

MOTORCYCLE: **RSS** 1:30-4:00 and Eurosport 5-10:00: Highlights of the 1985 Grand Prix of the Isle of Man from Manxland.

MOTOR SPORT: Screenplay 7-8:30am and 10:45-11:45pm: Highlights of the 1985 Grand Prix of the Isle of Man from Manxland.

POWERBOAT SPORTS INTERNATIONAL: Screenplay 11am-midday.

RACING: CA 2:30-4:30pm: 2:35, 3:10, 3:40 and 4:10 from Sandown Park; **RSS** 10, 14 and 15:00.

Hagi joins Madrid
 Madrid (AFP) — The Romanian international midfielder player Gheorghe Hagi, aged 25, has signed a five-year contract with Real Madrid.

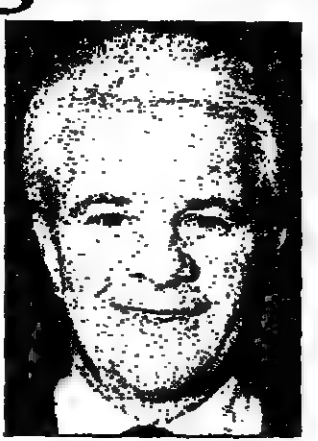
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Talented Tigani to sprint clear

By MANDARIN
(MICHAEL PHILLIPS)

WITH Laguna Beach, Nabeel Dancer, Statobest, Tigani and Dayjur all standing their ground in the Seagrass Stakes today, visitors to Sandown Park are certainly set to see a sizzling sprint.

Ridden by Steve Caughan and Lanfranco Dettori respectively, Laguna Beach and Statobest will enter the arena fresh from winning group races this season, at York and Newmarket.



Geoff Lewis: bullish about Tigani's chance

Well that they should go again, I suggest they could meet their match in this instance in the handsome shape of Tigani, who last time was beaten only a neck by Indian Ridge in the King's Stand Stakes over today's distance at Royal Ascot.

The drawback is the fact that Tigani has not raced this season, whereas all his rivals have had at least one outing to sharpen them.

However, Tigani's trainer Geoff Lewis was in a confident mood yesterday, reporting: "A couple of niggling setbacks prevented him from running at Kempton or York earlier this spring. He's fine now, in fact the best that I've ever had him. He's really bouncing off the ground."

The Epsom trainer went on to say that in his opinion the six-year-old sprinter should have been built to suit Tigani and that his horse is the one that they all have to beat today.

"In fact, he was so well this morning," Lewis continued, "that I had to send him an injury. He is right, his blood is right and if he doesn't win there can be no excuses."

As Tigani won first time out last season before progressing throughout the term, there is no reason why he should not give Cash Asmussen a winning ride this afternoon, and he is my nap.

after Noble Savage had beaten the subsequent Chester Cup winner Travelling Light so easily at Newmarket, I might have gone for the Pullerough horse instead, but Noble Savage has run rather disappointingly since at York where he eventually beat only one home in the Yorkshire Cup.

With Just Three, Carlingford and Sky Conqueror declared for the Selkirk Whitsun Cup, the race that has proved such a good guide to the likely outcome of the Royal Hunt Cup at Ascot in the past, looks certain to be run at a blistering gallop from the start.

Just Three and Sky Conqueror tend to make their own running while Carlingford will also be doing that today for his owner's other runner, Pride Of Araby, who needs a really strong early pace in order to relax.

Granted the rub of the race, Pride Of Araby has it in him to go one better. At Kempton last time out, he was just touched off in the Jubilee and can now give his trainer Roger Charlton another style in his first season, which is likely to prove memorable, soon with runners in both our Derby (Quest For Fame) and the French Derby (Sanglamore).

Those who like to read significance into the movements of certain jockeys will look on to the presence of Ray Cochrane at Sandown, where he appears to have a good chance of winning the Zetland Gold Cup on Paradox, an easy winner at Doncaster first time out.

There is, however, some solid opposition which includes Inaad, the winner of the corresponding race 12 months ago, Hard As Iron, Jahmussie and Green Emperor.

SANDOWN PARK

Selections

By Mandarin

2.00 Sandown. 2.35 Princess Accord. 3.00 Statobest. 3.40 Tigani (nap). 4.10 Pride Of Araby. 4.45 Cash Creek. 5.20 Alfrex.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.00 Sandown. 2.35 Princess Accord. 3.00 Statobest. 3.40 Tigani (nap). 4.10 Pride Of Araby. 4.45 Cash Creek. 5.20 Alfrex.

By Michael Seely

4.10 Field Glass. 4.45 Constant Delight.

Going: good to firm Draw: 5f, high numbers best

2.00 FREEMANS MAIDEN FILLES STAKES (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

101 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 102 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 103 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 104 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 105 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

2.35 PRINCESS ACCORD (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

106 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 107 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 108 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 109 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 110 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

3.00 STATOBEST (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

111 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 112 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 113 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 114 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 115 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

3.40 TIGANI (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

116 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 117 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 118 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 119 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 120 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

4.10 PRIDE OF ARABY (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

121 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 122 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 123 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 124 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 125 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

4.45 CASH CREEK (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

126 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 127 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 128 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 129 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 130 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

5.20 ALFREX (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

131 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 132 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 133 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 134 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 135 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

5.45 CONSTANT DELIGHT (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

136 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 137 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 138 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 139 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 140 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

6.10 FIELD GLASS (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

141 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 142 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 143 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 144 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 145 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

6.45 STATOBEST (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

146 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 147 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 148 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 149 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 150 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

7.10 TIGANI (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

151 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 152 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 153 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 154 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 155 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

7.45 PRIDE OF ARABY (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

156 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 157 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 158 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 159 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 160 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

8.10 CASH CREEK (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

161 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 162 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 163 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 164 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 165 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

8.45 ALFREX (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

166 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 167 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 168 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 169 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 170 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

9.10 CONSTANT DELIGHT (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

171 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 172 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 173 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 174 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 175 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

9.45 STATOBEST (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

176 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 177 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 178 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 179 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 180 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

10.10 TIGANI (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

181 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 182 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 183 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 184 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 185 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

10.45 PRIDE OF ARABY (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

186 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 187 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 188 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 189 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 190 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

11.10 CASH CREEK (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

191 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 192 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 193 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 194 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 195 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

11.45 ALFREX (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

196 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 197 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 198 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 199 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 200 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

12.10 CONSTANT DELIGHT (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

201 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 202 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 203 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 204 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 205 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

12.45 STATOBEST (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

206 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 207 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 208 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 209 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 210 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

13.10 TIGANI (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

211 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 212 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 213 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 214 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 215 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

13.45 PRIDE OF ARABY (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

216 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 217 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 218 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 219 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 220 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

14.10 CASH CREEK (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

221 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 222 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 223 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 224 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 225 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

14.45 ALFREX (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

226 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 227 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 228 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 229 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 230 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

15.10 CONSTANT DELIGHT (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

231 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 232 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 233 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 234 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 235 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

15.45 STATOBEST (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

236 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 237 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 238 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 239 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 240 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

16.10 TIGANI (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

241 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 242 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 243 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 244 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 245 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

16.45 PRIDE OF ARABY (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

246 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 247 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 248 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 249 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 250 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

17.10 CASH CREEK (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

251 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 252 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 253 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 254 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 255 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

17.45 ALFREX (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

256 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 257 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 258 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 259 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 260 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

18.10 CONSTANT DELIGHT (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

261 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 262 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 263 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 264 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 265 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

18.45 STATOBEST (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

266 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 267 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 268 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 269 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 270 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

19.10 TIGANI (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

271 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 272 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 273 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 274 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 275 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

19.45 PRIDE OF ARABY (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

276 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 277 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 278 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 279 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 280 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

20.10 CASH CREEK (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

281 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 282 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 283 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 284 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 285 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

LEICESTER

Selections

By Mandarin

2.15 Stagecraft. 2.45 Miss Chalk. 3.15 Kaurubun. 3.50 Potpower. 4.20 Guiltland. 4.50 Ivory Bride. 5.20 Astar.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Stagecraft. 2.45 Miss Chalk. 3.15 Kaurubun. 3.50 Potpower. 4.20 Guiltland. 4.50 Ivory Bride. 5.20 Astar.

Going: good Draw: no advantage

2.15 STAGECRAFT (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

1 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 2 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 3 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 4 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 5 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

2.45 MISS CHALK (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

6 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 7 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 8 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 9 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 10 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

3.15 KAURUBUN (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

11 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 12 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 13 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 14 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 15 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

3.50 POTPOWER (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

16 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 17 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 18 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 19 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 20 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

4.20 GUILTLAND (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

21 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 22 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 23 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 24 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 25 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

4.50 IVORY BRIDE (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

26 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 27 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 28 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 29 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 30 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

5.20 ASTAR (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

31 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 32 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 33 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 34 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 35 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

5.45 ANSTEEY SELLING HANDICAP (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

36 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 37 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 38 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 39 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 40 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

6.10 ANSTEEY SELLING HANDICAP (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

41 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 42 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 43 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 44 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 45 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

6.45 ANSTEEY SELLING HANDICAP (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

46 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 47 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 48 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 49 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 50 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

7.10 ANSTEEY SELLING HANDICAP (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

51 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Eddery 52 (2) PITCAIRN PRINCESS (B. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 53 (3) PRINCE DEAS (M. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 54 (4) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan 55 (5) SIBERIAN FLOWER (E. J. Wilson) 8-11. W. Haggan

7.45 ANSTEEY SELLING HANDICAP (2-Y-O; £2,997; 5f) (5 runners)

56 (1) PURAIST (M Al-Mutawakel) A Scott 8-11. P. Edd

FONTWELL PARK

Selections

By Mandarin

2.0 Levante Rose, 2.35 Lovely Wonga, 3.10 Polar Glen, 3.45 Marchman, 4.15 Mou-Da, 4.45 Chuklestone.

Brian Beel's selection: 3.10 Polar Glen.

Going: firm (watered)

2.0 CHANTONBY NOVICES CHASE (E2,056: 3m 21 110yd) (6 runners)
1 68PP CONNAUGHT CLEANERS 21 (F) K Wingo 10-13
2 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
3 45PP STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
4 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
5 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
6 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13

2.35 DRAYTON SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE (E1,506: 2m 21) (6)
1 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
2 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
3 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
4 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
5 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
6 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13

2.45 HAYLING NOVICES HURDLE (E1,360: 2m 6) (7)
1 1912 WILL JAMES 12 (B/F) M P. 4-11-13
2 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
3 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
4 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
5 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
6 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
7 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13

2.55 BURLINGTON SLATE NOVICES HURDLE (E1,772: 2m 11) (6 runners)
1 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
2 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
3 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
4 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
5 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13
6 5221 STAR BLIND 58 (F) P. Hynes 9-10-13

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TENNIS

Chang struggles to find touch

By ANDREW LONGMORE, TENNIS CORRESPONDENT

MICHAEL Chang must be wondering what he has done to deserve it. After a wretched start, marred by injury and complete loss of form, the French Open champion had another scare when he injured his left wrist in an exhibition match in Marseille over the weekend. Chang was reported to have left the court in tears, but he played an exhibition match on centre court yesterday and came through with no apparent ill effects.

More worrying to the young champion is an appalling loss of confidence as he starts the defence of his title today against the Brazilian, Cassio Motta, on court one. He has been beaten in the first round in his only three tournaments on clay this year and will approach the match with the

enthusiasm of a revolutionary in front of a firing squad. If he survives against Motta, Chang could face a much tougher task in the second round against Marc Rosset, who has had an excellent clay-court season, reaching the semi-finals in Nice and the finals of the Madrid Open.

After a few days of sweat and shuffle at Roland Garros, Chang might reflect that the smartest man on the block is Ivan Lendl. Complete with his wife, Samantha, and new daughter, Marika, Lendl has begun his lengthy preparations for Wimbledon by playing two exhibition matches at Bristol over the weekend. He is due to play another this week in Sussex before starting the serious stuff at Beckenham

next week. But, doubtless, he will keep at least one eye on the fate of the title he won three times and on the fate of the champion in particular.

Steffi Graf begins the road to a recovery of her French title, the only grand slam missing from her portfolio at the moment, against the talented but erratic French girl, Pascale Paradis, who has only reached the second round of the French Open once in six attempts. The chances of improving that record are virtually nil, despite the continued waywardness of Graf's forehead, which bore the brunt of a ferocious practice session yesterday.

Graf could meet Sarah Loosmore, of Britain, in the second round, provided, that is, the Welsh girl overcomes Hana Mandlikova, another former French champion, in the first round. The odds are that she is not good. Loosmore has risen from 291 to 84 in the Kraft Tour rankings over the last four months, largely due to reaching the final of the Singapore Open five weeks ago, but has lost her only match on clay this year.

The record of the British players in qualifying could hardly give her much cause for collective optimism either. Clare Wood and Samantha Smith in the women's singles, Nick Brown, Nick Fulwood, and Danny Sapsford in the men's, all lost in qualifying, leaving Loosmore, Monique Javer and Jeremy Bates as the sole British representatives in the main draw. There is even some local doubt about Monique Javer, the Californian born and based British No. 1, who was not surprisingly advertised in the programme as "USA".

But there is a distinctly home flavour to the programme on the opening day of the 88th French championships, which features Henri Leconte, who believes he is playing better than two years ago when he reached the final here, and Yannick Noah, the 1983 champion. Of the two, the ebullient Leconte has the tougher match, against Ronald Agener.

Strapping Slav: Pryic during match against Edberg

Strapping Slav: Pryic during match against Edberg

Strapping Slav: Pryic during match against Edberg

Island's financial regime strengthened after bad publicity

How the SIB affair helped Isle of Man

By a CORRESPONDENT IN DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN

THE collapse of the Savings and Investment Bank in 1982 has been a hard lesson for the Manx government and one which will not be forgotten by the island's 68,000 people. But the affair not only gave the Manx government the impetus to tighten its legislation, it gave it an eight-year period to implement it.

In the early 1970s, the Isle of Man, desperately in need of economic development, recognized the potential growth in financial services. In those days, if you had money you were welcome on the island. The lack of controls attracted some unsavoury characters who damaged the image of this peaceful and basically rural community.

By 1982, the island was still a financial backwater and even today it is still no more than a developing off-shore financial centre.

A cloud has hung over the island for eight years since the SIB collapse

and many islanders have been appalled by the high costs of liquidators and legal proceedings. The Manx government is to make an ex gratia payment to some of the depositors, subject to the approval of Tynwald, the Manx Parliament.

It was the plight of the depositors caught when the bank collapsed which galvanized the Manx authorities into action.

Like the majority of off-shore financial centres, the Isle of Man was not well regulated in 1982. The SIB affair changed the situation dramatically so that the Manx Financial Supervision Commission and the Insurance Authority are now recognized as one of the most stringent in the world.

Although not technically part of the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man was the first to receive designated territory status under the British Financial Services Act.

In 1988, the Isle of Man passed its own Financial Supervision Act, a

major piece of legislation. Gone is the suitcase money which, it was claimed, used to arrive on the island in large quantities. Gone are the banks that could not comply with the strict new regime. In addition, a programme of legislation to combat undesirable has progressed steadily through the Tynwald.

The Drug Trafficking Offences Act 1987 and the Company Securities (Insider Dealing) 1987 have closed several potential loopholes and the Criminal Justice Act 1990 introduced mutual assistance with the British Serious Fraud Office and new serious fraud investigation powers. Legislation to prevent slick operators opening bogus charities and awarding meaningless degrees has also passed through the Tynwald.

Everything is aimed at turning the island's financial sector into one of the most reputable. Several areas have still to be tackled. Uncontrolled company formations are

on the agenda to be restricted and island MPs are set to make it difficult for anyone to use the off-shore status to the detriment of the island.

The Manx government appears determined to continue to clean up and banish some operations within its thriving financial sector, with or without the industry's consent. It has realized that its financial sector, which accounts for about 25 per cent of gross national product, is small enough to be regulated yet flourish as a low-tax area.

Short-term growth markets, such as the payment of interest gross to husband or wife opening accounts on the island, will not form the foundation for any long-term sound growth. Those which are already established on the island or are still welcome include all the clearing banks, many insurance companies and unit trusts. For instance, National Westminster Trust Corporation is building a £3 million

headquarters in Douglas, the capital. Clerical and Medical International has opened new offices employing more than 100 people, and the island has issued permits for up to six building societies to establish themselves here. Unlike Jersey, there is no restriction of the numbers that can be employed by companies operating in the finance, or any other, sector. Several large organizations, such as British Gas, British Telecom, and Dixons, have their own insurance companies managed on the island.

The finance sector has two markets — the European Community and the rest of the world. The latter provides most business at present. But there is every likelihood that the island will become even more attractive to many EC residents after the single market with many European governments preferring the movement of capital there rather than to more distant, unregulated and less politically stable centres.

Stock Exchange takes bull by the horns with Taurus

John Watson, right, project director for the paperless share trading system, looks at what it will mean to private investors



In 1986 the Stock Exchange revolutionized trading of shares through Big Bang. But with hindsight, initial improvements to the efficiency of trading have been criticized for appearing to favour institutions at the expense of private investors. And while privatization issues have encouraged many people to the market for the first time, for many their involvement in the stock market stops there. They have not even begun to trade.

Taurus, the next revolution in share ownership, will go a long way to changing this. It will introduce a faster, simpler, more secure and efficient method of recording and transferring share ownership. The aim is to reduce costs and risk for all in the market, not least private investors. On the surface, the new system will appear much the same to private investors, but it will be simpler to operate and easier to understand. Many of the disadvantages of the present system will be removed, and all investors will have received detailed information from companies, brokers and banks well before Taurus is introduced towards the end of next year.

Taurus will simply replace the paper in today's share settlement process, specifically share certificates and transfer forms, with computerized records. In today's world, the certificate is prima facie evidence of a share holding. But it is the entry on the company's register which denotes proof of ownership and a share sale is only completed once the certificate has been checked against the register. Most companies already maintain their register on computer.

Many investors have experienced the double disappointment of mislaying their certificate only to discover that it then costs time and money to obtain a duplicate. Others have waited anxiously for the certificate that never arrives, jeopardizing their ability to sell. Frustrations like these expose the failings of the

present system. In the paperless world, investors will hold their stock in the equivalent of bank accounts with an appointed bank or broker or directly with a company. A statement like a bank or building society statement will be sent regularly to investors informing them of their shareholdings. When an investor wants to buy or sell stock he will simply quote the reference number on the statement to his bank or broker and the transaction will be executed electronically.

I believe investors will adapt quickly to the convenience and speed of the new system in the same way that they now enjoy greater access to and control over their computerized bank accounts. Safeguards at each stage of the system will highlight any discrepancies or unauthorized actions so that investors' stock will be fully secure. If I am correct in believing that the principal concern for most investors is that they have evidence of their shareholding as soon as possible after purchase, then Taurus can only be good news.

There is a further implication for shareholdings left with a bank for safekeeping or as collateral against a loan. Banks often transfer such shares into their own nominee and individuals lose out on bonuses and company perks. Taurus will enable banks to take control of the administration of the shareholdings, without the owner losing any of his rights or privileges.

The needs of the private investor have been paramount throughout the planning process. Well before the system changes, all shareholders will be advised on how it will affect them. Taurus will lay the grounds for "wider" and "deeper" share ownership.

Readers who have inquiries about Taurus should contact the International Stock Exchange's Taurus Actionline on 071-588 2355 ext 23000. The author, a partner at Coopers & Lybrand Deloitte, is on secondment to the ISE.

A tradition of British enterprise lives on at new Expo site in Spain

By COLIN NARBROUGH

THE success story of Mr Charles Pickman, a 19th century Liverpoolian entrepreneur, rather than the quincentenary of Columbus's discovery of America, may have been what persuaded Mrs Thatcher to endorse a major British presence at Expo '92, to take place in Seville, Spain.

That a government committed to reducing public spending could find £25 million to put into a high-tech, high-profile British pavilion came as a surprise to many in Whitehall.

Inspection of the impressive 538-acre Expo '92 site on La Cartuja — a tear-shaped area of silt between two arms of the River Guadalquivir — helps explain why the venture has the Prime Minister's backing. British enterprise and technology flourished on this spot in the last century, and today Spain is again a focus of interest for UK investors.

Britain last year moved to top of the league for foreign investment in Spain, with a net £3.8 billion, accounting for about 34 per cent of total inward investment.

Before the first roads were laid out at Expo '92, the service buildings erected and tree planting begun, the site housed only the dusty kilns and ragged sheds of Mr Pickman's nearly 150-year old pottery, scattered among the remnants of a 14th-century Carthusian monastery.

And Santa Maria de las

Cuevas was no ordinary monastery. It was where Columbus planned the voyage that took him to the New World in 1492. Later, he and members of his family were buried there, albeit temporarily.

Uninhibited by these historic surroundings, Mr Pickman converted the chapel and cloisters into a plant for manufacturing English-style, quality chinaware, bringing in 56 English craftsmen to introduce the latest technology to local workers.

The pottery was soon Seville's biggest employer and the King of Spain ennobled its owner as the Marquis de Pickman. Even today, Pickman is an important industrial company.

The restored pottery-cum-monastery will form an historical core amid the myriad national, regional and corporate pavilions, and underline the Expo theme of discovery.

So far four private sector sponsors have contributed £2.6 million for the British pavilion.

The six-month Expo is not a trade fair, but a showcase of national and international endeavour. Britain's messages to the 40 million visitors expected will be originality and partnership.

Quality should be ensured by the choice of the architect Nicolas Grimshaw to design the pavilion, Conran Design Group for the interior, and Ove Arup as consulting en-

gineers. Conran Design should have its master plan for the interior ready next month, opening the way to more pavilion sponsorship.

The Government decided in late 1988, following Mrs Thatcher's visit to Spain, to ensure that the British pavilion was among the leaders. Though the commitment came late, Britain now appears to be more than making up for lost time.

Trafalgar House, which won the £14.5 million contract to oversee construction, is set to start work on the foundations any day. The roof should be on by March.

With the British pavilion promising to be among the first to be built, there is concern about the slowness of other participating nations, who are responsible for their own pavilions. Last week, several countries, including France, were called to a special meeting designed to spur them to action.

Señor Angel Ojeda, economics and finance minister in the Andalusian regional government, underlined that, unlike the exposition Seville hosted in 1929, Expo would not cost the taxpayer a penny.

With more participants than any previous event of its kind, revenue from sponsorship and tickets sales, plus asset sales at the end, are expected to cover the £800 million-plus expenditure and investment costs.

Firms cut entertainment bill



Hospitality the corporate way: Scott and Elliott at the Chelsea Flower Show

CORPORATE hospitality, estimated to have become a £500 million-a-year industry as businesses entertain key customers and offer staff incentives, is being trimmed by big companies this year (Derek Harris writes).

Companies will still be offering a salmon-and-champagne day at the races (especially the Derby at Epsom, and Ascot), unlimited Pimm's at the Henley regatta and strawberries with everything at the Wimbledon tennis. But there will be some discreet cutting back.

Big company spending may be down as much as a fifth, although this should be partially offset by many businesses not yet in the big league being drawn into offering corporate hospitality. This assessment comes from Langston Scott, which three years ago pioneered the idea of corporate-hospitality broking. Its clients range from BP and Bass to Japan's Nomura and the Norwich Union.

Trump's high hopes in LA hit by site dispute

From PHILIP ROBINSON IN LOS ANGELES

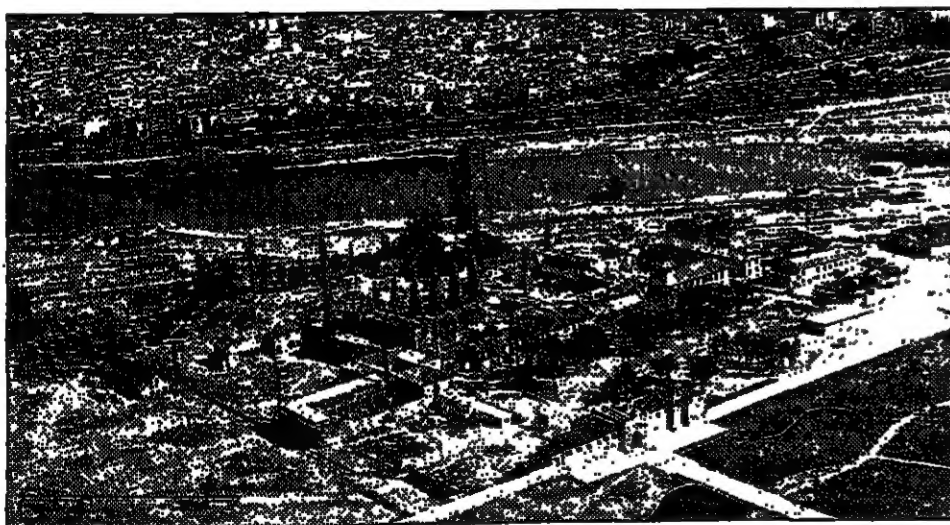
AMBITIOUS plans by Mr George Walker, the UK developer, and Mr Donald Trump, the American property magnate, to build the world's tallest building in Los Angeles look like being tied up in the US courts for years.

Local school authorities, who want to buy 17 of the 23.5 acres owned by the two, have been given an unprecedented \$30 million by California State officials to buy the land and are preparing for a lengthy court battle.

last big redevelopment spaces in LA, housing the defunct Ambassador Hotel, was bought for \$75 million last summer by the consortium Wilshire Centre Partners. Mr Trump bought a 20 per cent stake and renamed it Trump Wilshire Associates, leaving Mr Walker, with New York and Irish partners, the rest.

Mr Trump, whose plans include a 125-storey hotel, says he will never sell the site to the district. Education officials say they need it for a 4,000-pupil school.

The whole site, one of the



The Expo '92 site in Seville, where work on the British pavilion is about to start

TEMPUS

Raider Anglo's uncertain future

THE damage done to RIT Capital Partners by the BAT/Hoylake affair is bound also to make an impact on the results of J Rothschild Holdings, Lord Rothschild's other main company, when they are reported in a couple of weeks.

The most acute dilemma, however, must surely be over the future of the much smaller Anglo Group, which was transformed from the sensible Anglo Leasing business to be the vehicle by which Sir James Goldsmith and Lord Rothschild would take over the world and break it up.

Anglo Leasing shares were rising gently with the market at about 220p before the announcement of the company's new role propelled them into the stratosphere. They reached a peak of 436p just after the announcement of Hoylake's bid for BAT, which was to have transformed Anglo into the main holding company for a giant international tobacco company.

They now stand at 198p, having plummeted a low of 178p after the BAT bid was eventually abandoned a month ago. Given the rise in the all-share index over this giddy period, Anglo's shares would have stood markedly higher if it had stayed as it was.

Leasing may not be in fashion after the Atlantic affair, but Anglo is well known

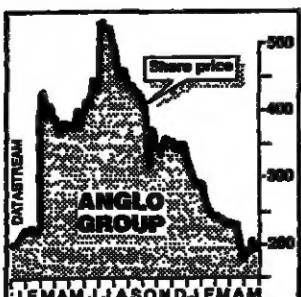
to have a long and sound record in its very different specialist business of providing a leasing service for sales of small ticket office equipment, such as copiers.

Lord Rothschild will not be content that the result of his efforts has simply been to reduce the stock market value of Anglo Leasing, which in any case hardly fitted in with Sir James's global ambitions.

So will Anglo abandon raiding or leasing? Anglo should not suffer hugely from Hoylake, in which its financial stake was modest. It is, however, sitting on 35 per cent of Sunningdale, which is showing a loss of 10 per cent, before finance costs, on 29.9 per cent of Ranks Hovis McDougall. Anglo Leasing, meanwhile, is still expected to report profits up from £8.3 million to nearer £10 million. But, as Sir James has noted, corporate ambition often triumphs over the interest of shareholders.

RHM

ANGLO's potential target, Ranks Hovis McDougall, is looking vulnerable. Its shares, at 357p, down 4p on Friday, are at a 12-month low, having come down from 489p last July. The group has served a profits warning about likely full-year results on the back of an uninspiring interim report. Sunningdale, holding 29.9 per



cent, could find that its master, Sir James Goldsmith, has time on his hands now that Hoylake is being wound up after its aborted bid for BAT, and, therefore, might be looking RHM's way.

Analysts say that RHM is looking sick on fundamentals, with UK food manufacturing operations under cost pressures. Furthermore, because it was the overseas interests that did so well in the six months to March 3, they question the ultimate wisdom of the recent sale of Cerebos Pacific.

RHM's interim dividend was merely maintained, and, if there is to be any increase in the year's final, it is likely to be only modest.

Year-end forecasts have, understandably, been trimmed from £188 million to anywhere between £165 million and £170 million. This would compare with an actual £176.5 million seen in the pre-

vious financial year, out of which a total dividend of 12.74p (10.61p previously) was paid.

Interim pre-tax profits at £81.7 million, compared with £81.5 million, illustrate RHM's recent pessimistic trading. Had the £2.1 million cost of a Mr Kipling product recall not been taken below the line, the interim outcome would have been worse.

With the half-time interest bill up from £12.4 million to £19.9 million, and no interest rate peace in sight, debt reduction is a priority — as is higher productivity.

The net £188 million proceeds from the sale of the 70 per cent Cerebos Pacific stake will help, but then RHM was hoping to use this cash, and the increased borrowing facilities that will come in its wake, for expansion into Europe.

Further asset sales are likely before the year is out, but on a prospective p/e ratio of 11.4, and a 10 per cent premium to the market, and with a prospective yield of 4.8 per cent, RHM is hardly a steal.

Sunningdale, though, on paper, losing money after its average 400p-a-share purchase, may yet save the day — but canny Sir James may well bid his time until the worst of the year's news is known before making his move.

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● BUSINESS AND FINANCE 31-32
● LAW 30
● UNIVERSITY RESULTS 30
● SPORT 21-29

BUSINESS

Executive Editor
David Brewerton

MONDAY MAY 28 1990

SmithKline ready to pay \$13m

SMITHKLINE Beecham, the world's second biggest drug company, is expected next month to begin paying \$13 million to 25,000 former SmithKline shareholders who sued the company for breach of duty.

The shareholders alleged SmithKline directors failed to test whether the all-share merger with Beecham could have been bettered elsewhere.

SmithKline Beecham says it will pay the money, plus \$1 million in legal costs, without admitting guilt, to save the cost of further litigation. The payment works out at between 10 and 13 cents a share.

Young Group profit warning

YOUNG Group, the private coal-mining company, gave warning that profits for the first half of this year will not match last year's interim, sending shares in the USM group down 15p to 153p.

"Continuing low prices received from British Coal as well as the electrical industry, the group's principal customers, have had a material adverse effect on the profitability of the group," a statement said.

Nevertheless, the board intends to maintain the interim dividend at 2.6p per share.

East Germany target for GM

GENERAL Motors will start producing vehicles in East Germany at the end of this year, making it the first US car maker to do so.

Mr Roger Smith, outgoing chairman, told shareholders at the company's annual meeting in Detroit that production will initially be at the rate of 10,000 cars annually. GM had already appointed 170 dealers in East Germany to sell the cars, which will be produced jointly with Automobilwerke Eisenach.

THE POUND

Change on Week

US dollar
1.6900 (same)
W German mark
2.8409 (+0.0539)
Exchange index
89.1 (+0.9)

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1800.0 (+6.7)
FT-SE 100
2865.6 (-3.5)
New York Dow Jones
2820.92 (+1.01)

Old-fashioned Co-op told to update image

By DEREK HARRIS, INDUSTRIAL EDITOR

THE Co-op is fighting to retain its share of the retail market as well as live down its old-fashioned image in the high street, say senior managers. Woolworths, faced with the same problems, had revamped its image, but the Co-op was still suffering.

Fears about the extent of the threat emerged at the opening of the annual Co-operative Congress, the three-day "parliament" of the movement, being held in Glasgow.

Delegates were told the double attack on the stores giant was particularly affecting non-food goods, including furniture, textiles, domestic appliances and footwear sold through its 150 department stores and more than 700 specialist shops. In the 10 years to end-1988, its share of the non-food market dropped from 2.6 per cent to 1.5 per cent.

Results from last year are expected to show, at best, a levelling share of what has been a shrinking high street market.

The 1989 results from Co-operative Retail Services, the biggest of the Co-op retailers

with annual sales approaching £1.2 billion, highlight the problem. CRS has been one of the most consistently successful Co-op retailers but its non-food sales last year of £167 million from 57 stores showed a growth of only 0.9 per cent. Co-op non-food inflation was roughly 4.5 per cent, so CRS non-food volume was probably down about 3.5 per cent.

The Co-op, still comprising 80 independent retail societies, is being "lapped by its competitors on the non-food circuit," said Mr Bill Anderson, president of the Central Midlands Society, who is this year's presidential leader of the Co-operative movement.

He added: "Woolworths was in many ways perhaps similar to the Co-op as an old retailer with an out-of-date store structure. If they have been able to reorganize their business successfully, why haven't the Co-op?"

He allowed that some societies were embarking on non-food ventures. CRS, for example, had opened five outlets of a planned £150 million chain of 15 HomeWorld stores, selling goods for the home. Going against the general trend, HomeWorld sales

were up 20 per cent in the four oldest shops.

In addition, the Co-operative Wholesale Society, which has an increasing spread of retail interests as well as being manufacturer and wholesaler for the retail societies, has launched two of a series of Concept stores, again selling goods for the home.

Mr Anderson said, however, there was a need for a national approach, a national concept and a national marketing strategy for retailing societies' non-food goods.

New research, by the consultant KPMG Peat Marwick & McLintock, to help formulate a new food-store strategy for Mr Anderson's own society, showed the perception of the Co-op was still that of being old-fashioned, traditional and declined.

Mr Anderson said the ordinary customer's perception of the Co-op was clearly based on its worst stores. He added: "Until all our stores are to the standard of our competitors, we will not change this perception."

It was also time, he said, to reconsider Sunday trading. The Co-op was urged to reconsider its traditional opposition to this to be able to meet competition.

Mr Anderson was, however, encouraged by some success stories. The Co-operative movement retained 23 per cent of the national milk market; it was Britain's main funeral undertaker; it had entered the travel industry with high street agencies in a big way; and a number of societies had successfully moved into motor trading.

More mergers among societies were likely, Mr Anderson said, although the biggest 16 now account for nearly 80 per cent of total Co-op turnover. He called for a merging of the CWS and CRS, the subject of protracted and unsuccessful negotiations.

He also raised doubts about the way the CWS and retail societies were increasingly in competition with each other. He said: "I suspect we are entering a phase when the CWS has set its sights on developing its retail, dairy, funeral and travel interests to its own corporate ends, irrespective of the effect on other retail societies."



Time to reorganize: Bill Anderson at the conference

Full steam ahead for profits

JULIAN HERBERT



MR MICHAEL Draper, general manager and finance director of Severn Valley Railway, above at Bewdley station near Kidderminster, says the company "is firing on all cylinders." Just as it is celebrating the 25th year of its formation and the 21st year of operations, it has enjoyed record sales of more than £2

million and profits up from £98,477 to £106,485 before tax in the year to end-December. Mr Draper says the figures "demonstrate that we are now earning a respectable rate of return in an industry that is notorious for its high capital spending. We, and perhaps one or two other independent railways, can now

start to finance a large part of our capital spending from our own resources." Ticket sales of £936,893 were boosted by £559,626 of gift shop sales, catering receipts of £523,669 and hiring out locomotives, including the Great Marquess to British Rail to run on the Fort William-Mallaig summer tourist line.

County NatWest widens Blue Arrow payment

By COLIN NARBROUGH

COUNTY NatWest, the securities house, is to widen its £30 million compensation offer to include investors and underwriters who took stock in a controversial share placing after Blue Arrow's rights issue failed in 1987.

The decision comes as UBS Phillips & Drew, the Swiss-owned investment bank that acted as broker for the placing, reportedly topped County's standing compensation offer of 30p a share, plus interest.

Announcements about both offers are likely soon. Reports, if confirmed, of a higher offer from Mr Rudolph Müller, the P&D chairman, will inject fresh urgency into County's move to extend the compensation.

A government inquiry into Blue Arrow's takeover of Manpower, the US employment agency, led to 11 charges of conspiracy to defraud against staff, or former staff, of P&D and County, lead adviser on the Blue Arrow deal.

Improved compensation would be a relief for Mr Nicholas Ridley, the Trade

Secretary, whose department has been criticized recently for failing to prevent City malpractice and reluctance to act against wrongdoers.

But higher compensation would be bad news for County, as it would mean finding more funds for its own plan, and the possibility of its being taken to court by P&D.

Mr Howard Macdonald, the County chairman, was understood yesterday to be prepared to offer 30p per share, plus interest, for non-underwriters who took stock in the Blue Arrow placing. Underwriters will be offered 7.5p a share, plus interest.

County's existing offer, which has been taken up by 800 claimants, is 30p, plus interest, for investors who bought Blue Arrow stock after the placing and were still holding it on October 26, 1987. Compensation of 5p per share will now be offered to those who bought shares in the market between October 26 and December 17.

A weekend report said that UBS P&D is about to announce a compensation offer

worth £35 million to £45 million, comprising 40p a share, plus interest, to non-underwriting investors who took up the placing after the rights issue failed. Underwriters would receive between 5p and 10p a share.

P&D believes it has no responsibility towards investors who bought shares in the market after the placing, as, in contrast to County, it had no undisclosed Blue Arrow holding.

P&D said this year it would not pay compensation until criminal proceedings stemming from the Blue Arrow affair — over the manner in which the failure of the rights issue was not disclosed to the Stock Exchange — had been settled.

The company argued that any payment would prejudice a trial. But this stance is believed to have damaged the company's London securities business and probably to have helped persuade it to offer compensation ahead of a court ruling.

Bank plea on Third World tax rule heard

By NEIL BENNETT

BANKING CORRESPONDENT
BRITAIN'S banks have succeeded in having amendments to the Finance Bill tabled in the House of Commons in an attempt to soften the blow of new taxation regulations concerning Third World debt provisions.

Mr Tim Smith, the Conservative MP, has produced four amendments to the bill, after hearing the banks' main criticisms.

These are based around the new regulation stipulating that institutions will be allowed tax relief on only 5 per cent of their Third World debts per year above a pre-determined level.

A letter from the British Bankers' Association to MPs calls the move "subversive of basic and long-established principles of tax law." It continues that restriction of tax relief will "raise doubts about the suitability of Britain as a home for future investment."

The first amendment calls for the 5 per cent limit to be completely removed. The second change restricts the inland Revenue's ability to change the level of tax relief. And the third asks for corresponding tax relief if provision levels are ever able to be reduced.

The final proposal tackles one of the Government's fears, that banks will swap debt among themselves to be able to declare a tax-free loss on the sale.

The changes will be discussed in the bill's standing committee, but privately most bankers see little hope of the Government weakening its stand on the issue.

World rates 'under pressure'

By our CITY STAFF

HIGHER than expected growth in the American economy is likely to put further upward pressure on world interest rates later this year, making it even more likely that German rates will rise after currency union in July, a forecast by James Capel, the securities group, suggests.

Capel says that further American economic data could point in either direction, but it is much more likely that the rate of economic growth, currently about 2 per cent, will rebound to between 2.5 per cent and 3 per cent in the second half, dragging annual growth up to about 2.1 per cent.

This would be more than the Federal Reserve had assumed, suggesting that the Federal funds interest rate would need to be raised by

about 0.75 of a point to 9 per cent by the year end.

The ensuing strength of the dollar would add to economic pressures in Germany, and the weak position of the mark within the EMS, to encourage the Bundesbank to raise interest rates. But this is unlikely to lead to any further rise in British short-term rates, Capel suggests, for fear of pushing the economy into recession.

The Federal Reserve has proved his or her status to the Internal Revenue.

The late Mr Malcolm Forbes held a birthday party in Tangiers last August with 800 friends and kindly agreed to pick up the tab, a mere \$2 million.

He said at first that it was clearly a business function and hence deductible, given the dominance at the function of industrial leaders, many of whom were important advertisers in his magazine.

But, when this caused a public outcry, he backtracked and it is now not clear whether the extravaganza will be deducted.

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There are still deductions to be claimed, but only by genuine art investors as opposed to mere collectors. The burden is on the taxpayer to

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Backing for Seaford shops plan

By MATTHEW BOND

SEAFIELD, the former Dublin quoted transport company that took over Charterhall, the retail property developer, has finally won full approval for a £60 million shopping scheme. Seafield acquired Charterhall last September in a deal valuing the property group at £42 million. It has taken the Charterhall management six years to win consent for the shopping scheme in Finchley Road, London.

Seafield has paid British Rail £10 million for a 250-year lease on the 11-acre site. Taylor Woodrow has the £30 million contract to build the 360,000 sq ft development.

The two main attractions will be an 80,000 sq ft supermarket to be taken by J Sainsbury and a 100,000 sq ft department store to be occupied by Marks and Spencer. Construction begins in six weeks. The centre is expected to open at the end of 1992.

York City last week and the strong possibility of a federal tax increase are signs of fiscal necessity.

But it is still possible to claim all deductions as deductions, depending on the market value of the painting in the year the tax return was filed. If a \$20 million painting had appreciated to \$40 million in one year, the cost of the painting would be written off as tax deduction.

The rules were changed and the Internal Revenue Service valued the painting only on the acquisition price. This took the fun out of the game and resulted in the steady sale of American gallery paintings to Japan.

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Michael's way of milking the taxman

FROM JOHN DURIE IN NEW YORK

THE junk bond king, Mr Michael Milken, earned \$550 million in 1987, putting him in the same earnings bracket as the top 60 American corporations that year. Yet he will be able to claim tax deduction of \$400 million from a penalty of \$600 million he agreed to pay last month for a breach of the law.

This right was underlined when Ivan Boesky, the convicted fraudster, revealed in court that he won deductions of \$25 million from the \$50 million he paid as restitution in his \$100 million penalty as part of his 1986 settlement.

Under US law, fines are not deductible but restitutions are — which makes the life of the rich, greedy and not always scrupulous a little easier. Tax increases in New

York City last week and the strong possibility of a federal tax increase are signs of fiscal necessity.

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